The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVI—NO. 8. MASSILLON, OHIO, AUGUST 10, 1888. WHOLE NO. 1,488.

Massillon Time Tables.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.	South.
No. 2 6 35 a. m	No. 5 6 55 a. m
No. 4 3 37 p. m	No. 1 9 55 a. m
No. 6 arrives 6 25	No. 3 7 32 p. m
Local 8 45 p. m	Local 10 15 a. m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 00 a. m	No. 3 7 52 a.m
No. 6 1 05 p. m	No. 5 1 20 p.m
No. 8 5 30 p. m	No. 7 6 35 p.m
Local 8 10 a. m	Local 2 20 p.m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 8 Daily	2 50 a m
No. 10 Daily except Sunday	9 03 a. m
No. 4 Daily	2 13 p. m
No. 12 Daily except Sunday	9 25 p. m
No. 18 Daily	2 23 p. m
Local	12:00 p. m

GOING WEST

No 1 Daily except Sunday	3 50 a. m
No. 9 Daily	10 58 "
No. 7 Daily except Sunday	10 10 a. m
No. 3 Daily	5 17 p. m
No. 17 Daily	5 49 p. m.
Local	8:20 a. m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law. Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. L. HENRY NOLD.
Physician and Surgeon.
No. 96 West Tremont Street. MASSILLON, O.
Office Hours—8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., 7:30 to 9 p. m.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours; 7 to 10 A. M.
1 to 3 P. M.
6 to 8 P. M.
Office over Uhlendorff & Rudolph's jewelry store, Erie St; Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8:30 to 10:30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

HENRY . OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware. House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No 5 South Erie street

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms.
W. A. Redmond,
Late examining corps, U. S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign patents. No. 631 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular

Notice to Construct Sidewalks.

Mayor's Office, Massillon, O., July 21, 1888.
William A. Miller and John J. Hammersmith:

SIRS—You will take notice that the following resolution was passed by the council of the city of Massillon, on the 11th day of July, 1888, to-wit:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of the council of the city of Massillon, it is necessary, and the owners of abutting property are hereby required to construct sidewalks with stone flagging four feet wide, on the east side of Akron street, from Cherry street to north line of Anson Pease's premises and it is hereby declared that the same shall be constructed in accordance with the established grade of said street, and the plans and profiles thereof on file in the office of the city civil engineer of said city, and in accordance with an ordinance of said city, passed February [illegible], 1888, and also an ordinance regulating the width of sidewalks of said city.

"And the mayor is hereby instructed to cause notice to be served upon the owners, or agent of the owners of the property, bounding or abutting on said sidewalks of the passage of this resolution."

You are further notified that if said sidewalks are not constructed in front of your property on east side of Akron street, within the time limited by law, four weeks and thirty days, the council will have the same done at your expense. The amount to be collected with penalty and interest as prescribed by section 2830 Revised Statutes of Ohio. Very respectfully,

JOSIAH FRANTZ, Mayor.

POINTED PARAGRGPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Spicy Manner.

Anthony, Kan., had a $40,000 fire.

Cold-water camp-meeting at Dawson Springs, Ky.

Neither the house nor senate was in session Saturday.

Robert Elder fatally shot his father at Hammonton, N. J.

Mrs. Richard Stein was killed by lightning at Andover, O.

Edward Cruft was found dead in his house at Terre Haute, Ind.

Mrs. Pleasant Grimes was struck by lightning and killed at Wilmore, Ky.

Fostoria, O., has applied to the postmaster general for a free delivery service,

Francis McGrath died of heart disease while in the surf bathing at Atlantic City.

At Ripley, O., thirty-three pet dogs went to the happy land of canine by the poison route.

John Sims, colored, and Jason Blackaby, white, quarreled at Danville, Ky., and Sims is minus a head.

There was an incendiary incineration of the Ditkin block and an adjoining residence at Ravenna, O.

Mrs. Meckie L. Rawson has begun suit against the Chicago Times company for $50,000 for libel.

A can of powder exploded in the arms of Antonio Devilta at Squantuck, Conn., instantly killing him.

Albert G. Woodrow, of Xenia, O., has been appointed a cadet at West Point by Congressman Campbell.

Wellsville, O., burglars tied up the Clark family, numbering six, gagged them, and secured about $400.

Colored people of Clermont, Hamilton and Warren counties held an emancipation celebration at Loveland, O., Sunday.

Evansville, Ind., is laying in hard tack and fire crackers in preparation for the Indiana state military encampment August 20 to 27.

Herbert Falkerson, of Louisville, was told by his sweetheart that he made her tired. He gave her a good long rest by swallowing poison.

An Anarchist picnic at Sheffield, Ind., for the benefit of the families of the men hanged at Chicago was attended by 3,000 candidates for the same fate.

Will. Martin, eight, of Mount Auburn, Ky., being whipped in school, succeeded in firing the presuming teacher from her position by cremating the school house.

Brush Creek, Ky., citizens had a little every day brush Sunday, in which Abe Drew caught one of the fifty shots fired in his shoulder Nobody was killed or arrested.

The new Indianapolis city directory is raising a howl among the Hoosiers of the capital because it embraces a large number of the present occupants of Green Lawn cemetery.

Howard W. Sterling, of Detroit, is a man of note, but his uncle, E. R. Keapsley, of Bucyrus, O., fails to appreciate his youthful achievements, as the note was signed by his unauthorized name.

Editors Gwin and Peters in a little professional practice by putting display heads upon each other in the Democratic county central committee rooms at New Albany, Ind. Separated without permanent damage.

The inmates of the Van Wert county, Ohio, infirmary are feeling unusually infirm in view of the finding of the dead body of Carl Novacasskia, missing for six weeks past, floating in the well from which they have drank daily.

Charles Perkins, a bloodthirsty desperado who had singlehanded slain seven mules and one horse in the Choctaw nation, was pursued by a United States posse to Marshall's Ferry, on the Red river, and there a fight ensued in which Perkins shot and killed two United States marshals and one citizen and then escaped.

Mrs. Ketner, of Altoona, Pa., flavored her family ice cream with laudanum, which the intelligent grocer sold her by mistake for "vanilla extract." The neighbors and a stomach pump rushed pell mell into the house as soon as the alarm was given and the stomach pump, by heroic exertions, saved the Ketners from impending death.

Italian laborers, numbering 200, will be returned from Findlay to Italy.

Peter Ensinger was fatally injured by falling from a scaffold at Tiffin, O.

Charles Byfield, the well known Democratic politician of Indianapolis, died Monday.

James Skelding, manager of the Lowmoor furnaces, died Monday at Lowmoor, Virginia.

At Barboursville, Ky., one Mostly stabbed his brother in law, Posey, killing him instantly.

The indictment against Robinson, the last of the Hulligan murder trio, was nolled at Ravenna, O.

Mrs. Julia Woodfell is required to explain to a Marion, Ind., jury why she murdered her own child.

Elections Monday throughout Kentucky for county officers generally resulted in the usual Democratic victories.

Governor Gray has pardoned Lindsey Kearns sent up for three years for confidencing an old farmer out of $3,000.

Jack McDonald and Sam. Miller, of Napoleon, O., imbibed intoxicants, got high, were thrown out of a buggy and were killed.

Sunday law enforced in the village of Hyde Park, one of Chicago's chief suburbs. Sixteen recalcitrant saloonists were arrested

At Findlay, O., 250 Italian laborers, defrauded out of the pay for work on the Mahoning road, have struck and threaten vengeance.

Henry Pfeiffer's drug store, at Cedar Falls, Ia., was siezed by the sheriff and about $1,500 worth of liquors taken, including forty barrels of beer.

Williamsburg, Ky., election rioters cleared the political atmosphere by removing Messrs. George Foggy and James Back from this mortal sphere.

Xenia, O., society is disrupted over the domestic difficulties of Hon Hugh McQuiston and wife, involving pretty Miss Carrie Johns and a divorce suit.

At the Mount Vernon, Ky., election patriotic voters incased themselves in boiler iron and crawled on the ground to avoid the flying bullets while they deposited their ballots.

The circuit of Christian churches between Akron and Mexico, Ind., have a woman preacher, Mrs. Strickland, who has given such satisfaction that she is re engaged for the coming year.

The Toledo Woman's Suffrage association has forwarded to the joint committee of the Ohio general assembly on amendments to the state constitution an appeal for consideration of an extension of the elective franchise to women taxpayers.

The excessive heat is cooking Ohio fruit.

School children at Findlay numbered 3,731.

The Canucks will have no Mormanism in theirs.

William Hayes came near hanging himself in jail at Zanesville.

Georgie Rigney was drowned while bathing near Chillicothe, O.

At Cleveland sixty-one street car horses are afflicted with the glanders.

Mr. and Mrs. John Park celebrated their golden wedding at Williamsburg, O.

Seraph Heidelsperger, of Chillicothe, O., severed his jugular with a pruning-knife.

"Shang" Draper says he knows nothing of "Blinky" Morgan or MacDonald, and never did.

Frank Mount, of New Brunswick, N. J., gets twenty-five years for assaulting two girls.

Open switch at Hunt station, O., on the Baltimore & Ohio road, caused an $8,000 wreck.

Cranks at Zanesville are talking of a monument for "Blinky" Morgan, because they think him innocent.

Numberless cases of fatal sunstroke are reported during the intense heat of Friday from Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

Martin Burke, aged sixty years, drowned himself in Silver lake, near Bellefontaine, O., in the presence of several hundred people

Mrs. Junkins, who murdered her niece, Hattie De Bann, at Terre Haute, Ind., will retire behind the penitentiary bars for three years.

Pleasant island, in the Pacific ocean, has been annexed to Germany. The government prohibits the introduction of arms and ammunition.

W. J. Denman, postmaster of Nicholasville, Ky., has gone to Washington to clear his character of aspersions cast upon it by Don M. Dickerson.

At Paris, Ky., a tramp, to whom Henry Fenwick had just given a dollar to fill up on, testified his gratitude by relieving Fenwick of his gold watch. Jailed.

It is now shown that a young man named Miller, hanged at Charlottesville, P. E. I., for murdering his sweetheart, was innocent. The real criminal swore his life away.

At Hartford, Ky., Willie Austin pounded Doc Stevens' calf; Doc Stevens pounded Willie Austin; Willie's maternal parents pounded Doc Stevens with an ax, and he is likely to die.

The liabilities of the bankrupt firm of Marfield & Company, millers, of Chillicothe, O., are $225,000, and the liability of the creditors getting anything is as the airy fabric of a dream.

Rev. Thomas McEwan, acting pastor of St Paul's Episcopal church, Evansville, Ind., is arrested for using grossly improper language to a prominent lady member of that church.

At Hopkinsville, Ky., Will Carver and B. B. Slaughter indulged in the game indicated by their names Carver attempted to slaughter Slaughter, whereupon Slaughter carved Carver, and will answer to the charge of manslaughter.

Asa Hatfield, Capt. Hatfield, Elias Hatfield and Tom Mitchell, who were quite prominent in the late trouble, and for whose arrest the state of Kentucky has offered increased rewards, aggregating $5,000 or over, have left or are leaving the state to escape arrest, believing that it is not safe for them to remain in their present location.

Professor Weissenbauer, geologist, analyzes Findlay land thus: A vast reservoir of natural gas, resting on a strata of rock one mile in thickness, under which is a raging fire; temperature, 3,000 degrees. It is pertinant to remark that the rocky partition is melting away rapidly. A sudden rise in real estate is predicted when the gas and fire meet

Theodore L. Shotwell, an ex-Cincinnatian, but now of the firm of Shotwell, Clerihew & Lothman, of St. Paul, Minn., has been held to answer to the grand jury there in $30,000 bond for alleged grand larceny in obtaining money under false pretenses by depositing in the Nicollet National bank a check on a Providence bank for $18,000, the firm at the time having no money in the eastern banking house. His partner, A. M. Clerihew, was discharged.

Professor Elisha Gray, of Highland Park, Ill., has patented a telantograph, which will enable a man to sit down in Boston or Omaha and yet simultaneously write out checks for his wife, who is summering at Long Branch. This rather long-armed feat is accomplished by means of a pulsating electric wire, which produces such chirographic movements at the far end of the line as are made by the writer at the other end. Writing by lightning will be quite a novelty.

Coshocton, O., is to be illuminated with electric lights.

Prohibition was defeated in Somers township, Preble county, Ohio.

The young idea shooters of Auglaize county convene at Wapakoneta, O.

Mrs. Joseph B. Swift, the renowned soldiers' friend, died of cancer of the stomach at Chelsea, Mass.

A freight train on the Louisville & Nashville railroad was wrecked at Sulphur, Ky., and the engineer was badly injured.

Fred. Winters had all interest in politics temporarily carved out of him in an election day quarrel with John Erwin at Morehead, Kentucky.

Ab. Severs, marshal of Stephensport, Ky., was cut off in the midst of his usefulness while trying to arrest a gang of rowdies armed with knives.

Employes of the rival street railroad companies at Indianapolis had a knockdown Monday. Nobody was hurt and there was "fare" play all around.

The residence of the widow of George Covonette, in the parish of St Ignatius, near Quebec, was burned Sunday morning, and five of her children perished in the flames.

John Griffie, of Marion, Ind., terribly beat his wife and Dr. Snodgrass, who was called to attend her. The doctor got back at John with a chair and dangerously injured him.

The object of the National Bar convention at Cleveland is said to look to the unification of the laws that are of mutual interest to the various states—a sort of legal Volapuk, as it were.

Dr. M. F Welsh sues the Springfield, O., Gazette for $10,000 for charging that the late Mrs. Gohn would be here yet but for an overdose of sulphuric acid administered while the physician was intoxicated

Court has convened at Morehead, Ky It is worth ten years of peaceful life to see the unerring aim with which the judge and sheriff pick off the witness who shows a slight hesitation about holding up both hands when sworn. By these means it is hoped to make the ermine last long enough to clear the docket of everything except their own funerals.

THE DECISION OF ITALY.

SHE WILL TAKE POSESSION OF A SLICE OF AFRICA.

Massowah and Surrounding Country to be Appropriated—Several Berlin Socialists Arrested — Riotous Parisian Strikers. News From Over the Sea.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Signor Crispi was undoubtedly assured of the strongest backing before issuing his circular note, proclaiming the intention of Italy to definitely take possession of Massowah and the surrounding territory. The latter phrase is so ambiguous and capable of such elastic interpretation that there is no wonder it has given rise to uneasiness in certain quarters. Of course the French are implacably aroused, for they had congratulated themselves that King Humbert and his advisers were heartily sick of Abyssinia, and happy that the army had gotten out of it, in not too indignified a manner. Now the French journals are exhausting their vocabulary of invective, and Italy is denounced as perfidious, as Albion was popularly declared to be a few generations ago.

It goes without saying that the astute gentleman so well acquainted with the motives of political action see in the latest move the inspiration of Germany. It happened so soon after the meeting of the emperors that it was evidently the result of the suggestion of William, confirmed by the acquiesence of Alexander. The former wished to vex the Gallic soul through his ally. The latter was not unwilling to gratify his imperial guest, and show Europe by his independent attitude that any rumors of French predelictions on his part were baseless. M. Goblet recapitulates history to prove the utter baseness and illegality of Italy's cause in confiscating such an indefinitely described slice of Abyssinian territory, but his protests will have no force at all against the combined promptings of Italian ambition and Germany's policy.

Italy's doings may not be exactly in strict accordance with international comity, but Signor Crispi would not have to delve very far into the archives of the past to find instances of French treatment of Italy, which will not be readily forgotten.

As a result of the lapse of the Franco-Italian commercial treaty, the inhabitants of the former country represent that their southern neighbors are on the verge of National bankruptcy, and there is no doubt that considerable disturbance has arisen from the sudden divergence of the old channels of trade, but the French accounts are much exaggerated and may be regarded as the natural result of the present dislike to Italy and its people.

But the French wrath is nothing to the consternation with which the Italian soldiery regard the decree which dooms another portion of them to the barbarous and pestilential hole in which so many of their comrades yielded up their lives by disease and the last refuge of despair at their unhappy fate, suicide. Officers of influence are using all the means at their command, to avoid being among those to be sent to the dreaded shores of the Red sea, and there are murmurings and threats of insubordination in more than one regiment.

Berlin Socialists.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—A meeting of 2,000 Socialists Tuesday was dissolved by the police, who arrested several persons. The government exercises the greatest discretion in dealing with the Socialists, and the press is mazzled completely so far as it might be disposed to make sensations of their operations, or of the repressive measures taken by the government against them. It is deemed of the first importance that their principles should obtain the very minimum of notoriety, for there is no doubt that both the middle and lower classes of Germany are more widely indoctrinated with Socialism than their representation in the reichstag would indicate.

They have only eleven representatives in the present reichstag, although they cast 774,128 votes, being an increase of 224,195 since 1884. The National Liberals, now the strongest party, has 104 representatives on a vote of 1,658,158. The Liberalists, who are to be but slightly distinguished from the Socialists in principle, poll a vote of 549,302, and have thirty one representatives. The disproportion of the Socialist representation in the reichstag to the number of votes they cast is an indication of how generally they permeate society.

The fact that they have increased over one-third in three years is a menace to the autocracy of the Hohenzollerns. The line between Anarchists and Socialists is very distinctly drawn in Germany. The latter not only discountenance Anarchy and dynamite plots, but would place the ownership of all properties in the hands of government, and so assumedly make of the emperor a more absolute sovereign than now. Beyond this, however, is recognized the ultimate aim of a popular administration, before which all social grades would be abolished.

There are signs throughout Europe of unusual activity among Socialists, of which Belgium is the center, which may be a result of a prospect of war, which is deemed favorable to the growth of Socialism. The National Liberals, have cut loose from the conservative parties in Germany, and the Liberals and Socialists expect in the next election to largely increase their representation in the reichstag. The government is nervous over the outlook, since out of the Socialist ranks spring the Anarchists and fanatics dangerous to the peace of mind of emperors.

Strikers in Paris.

PARIS, Aug 9.—After the strikers' meeting Tuesday the striking waiters smashed the windows of a cafe, and the striking barbers' assistants attempted to storm a number of registry offices. Gendarmes with drawn swords restored order Resolutions were adopted demanding that the government withdraw the troops from the workshops, and declaring the readiness of the strikers to accept the arbitration of a municipal commission to settle the question of wages. Conflicts with the police were renewed in the evening. Several arrests were made. The cabinet at a meeting discussed repressive measures.

The strikers at Amiens Tuesday evening tried to attack the residence of M Coquet, whose factory was sacked Monday night. The streets were cleared by troops

A Communist's Funeral.

PARIS, Aug 5. Gen Eudes, the ex-Communist, who died of apoplexy while addressing a meeting of strikers, was buried with great display. Enormous crowds followed the procession to the cemetery Speeches were made by M Henri Rochefort and Louise Michel. Flowers almost covered the coffin, and red flags were conspicuous among the crowd.

A GRAND HUNT.

A Syndicate Being Formed in New York to Visit Greenland.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—For years past, sundry enthusiastic hunters and sportsmen have cast longing eyes toward the shores of Greenland. It is well known that Fox channel, on the coast of Greenland, is famous for the multitude of game of a curious description which there abounds. The fur of the Arctic fox is one of the most valuable of furs, while here are to be found wolves and the white bear. Besides these, seals and walrus are novel game. A syndicate has been formed for the purpose of building a handsome yacht of about 350 tons burden for an excursion to Greenland. Comfortable state rooms, dining cabins, bath rooms and such other convenience as may be necessary for the comfort of the excursionists will be provided. The number of passengers will be limited to sixty, and there are already fifty places engaged. The trip will occupy six months—from April 15, to October 15. Each passenger will be charged $600, which will include food and passage. There will be several ladies in the list of passengers.

A TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

An Insane Man Shoots Two Others and Then Suicides.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9.—The East End was the scene of a sensational triple shooting affair at 5:30 o'clock last night. Two men were killed and the third desperately wounded. The tragedy occurred at the Rookwood pottery, at the end of the Elm street line of cars.

William Ackland, an employe of the pottery, who has been demented for some time past, picked a quarrel with Engineer Fryer, and shot him with a 38-calibre revolver The ball struck Fryer in the left breast, inflicting a dangerous wound. Ackland then shot Joseph Bailey, the foreman who appeared on the scene. Bailey fell mortally wounded. The insane man next turned his weapon upon himself, firing a ball into his brain.

The Telautograph Company Begins.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 9.—The Gray National Telegraph company has been chartered by the circuit court, with a capital stock not to exceed $15,000,000. The principal office will be located in Richmond. The officers are: President, Thomas M. Logan; vice president, Charles E. Coon, of New York; secretary, David I. Carson, of New York. Among the incorporators are United States Senators Plumb and Hale, John H. Inman, George S. Scott, C. S. Brice, J. S. Pace and James H Dooley. The company will engage in the general telegraph and telephone business under the system invented by Professor Elisha Gray.

A Prisoner Twenty-Three Years.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 9.—The governor has pardoned James Hudson, a "life timer" in the prison south, convicted of killing his stepfather in Vanderburg county, soon after the war, and who has been imprisoned twenty-three years. His trial was under the old law, where the accused was not permitted to testify in his own behalf, otherwise it is believed his own story would have acquitted him. The fight occurred over a beating given his mother by the old man. The prisoner has been paralyzed for some time.

Fixing Emigrant Rates.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The executive committee of the Trunk Line Passenger association has adopted the following rates of emigrant fare to Chicago: From New York or Boston, $5; from Philadelphia, $4.50; from Baltimore, $4.40. The rates go into effect Friday. The war between the pool and the Lackawanna road, which has been cutting rates, is now on in earnest, and will doubtless be a bitter one.

Object to Short Weight.

LINCOLN, Ill., Aug 9.—The miners in the citizen's coal shaft are out on a strike. The trouble arose from the fact that the men objected to pushing loaded coal cars from their rooms to the trainway and having 1,800 pounds counted for a ton. The men are firm, but orderly.

Garrett is Crazy.

NEW YORK, Aug 9.—Robert Garrett's condition is unchanged. It is said that last Saturday night he became violent, tried to jump out of the window and cried for help, but was restrained by his attendants. Since then the patient has been quiet.

Officially Notified.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The state department has been officially notified by the Belgian minister that the second session of the international congress of commercial law will be opened at Brussels on the 30th of September proximo.

Preparing for Memorial Day.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 9—At a mass meeting held here yesterday afternoon, the electmen were chosen a committee to arrange for memorial services to be held on the day of Gen Sheridan's funeral.

Alleged Fraudulent Land Business.

POMEROY, O., Aug. 9.—Professor Charles F Coates, long a leading educator in Darleton college, at Syracuse, this county, and in the high school at Letart, ten miles further up the river, was arrested at his home at Letart Tuesday by Detective Kelley, of Columbus, and taken to that city on the charge of obtaining $1,000 under false pretenses The arrest is the result of Kentucky and West Virginia land transactions in which the professor was engaged, which the Columbus parties claim are fraudulent.

Michigan Knights.

CHICAGO, Aug 9.—A News special from Detroit says: The feature at the state assembly of Knights of Labor at Jackson, Mich., Tuesday, was the report of the statistician. It gives a canvass of forty-three assemblies on the tariff issue. It shows only nine assemblies in which over twenty men favor protection, while in twenty-four there are no protectionists Six declare for free trade, and all are strong for tariff reform.

A Kansas Zephyr.

KANSAS CITY, Aug 9.—By a cyclone at Wellington, Kan., Tuesday morning, whole fields of corn were torn up by the roots and the stalks stripped and ears husked. Many chickens were found entirely devoid of feathers miles from their homes, and other strange freaks are reported. One girl was hurt, but no one was killed. Half the tombstones in a cemetery were blown entirely away, and cannot be found

Killed By a Truss.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 9.—James Hawkins, one of the most prominent farmers of Benton county, was accidentally killed Monday evening He was riding on horseback when the animal stumbled and fell, falling upon Mr H. in such a manner as to press a truss he was wearing into his abdomen, causing death in a short time. His sufferings were terrible.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS

ASSEMBLE TO CHOOSE A NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR.

Chairman Calkin's Speech Loudly Applauded—General Harrison Invited to Attend—He Accepts and Makes a Speech. The Platform—The Candidates Named.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—Tomlinson hall was profusely decorated with bunting and pictures of Republican presidents. An immense American flag, with a life size portrait of Harrison and a little one of Morton, was suspended from the stage over the chairman's desk.

Ten o'clock was named as the hour for the convention to assemble but as early as 8:30 the streets on both sides of the hall were crowded. Within a short time after the doors were open standing room on the floor or in the gallery was at a premium. No such remarkable interest was ever manifested in the state conventions before, but at the same time there is very little enthusiasm.

It was 10:30 when Chairman Huston, of the state committee called the convention to order. Before he could say anything the chairmen of a dozen delegations were on their feet, clamoring that seats were occupied by unauthorized parties. The sergeant-at-arms was instructed to remove the interlopers and to clear the aisles. Confusion prevailed for some time. Futile efforts were made to clear the hall.

The chair rapped vainly for order until last a resolution was adopted instructing the chairman of the various county committees to proceed to scrutinize the various delegation and determine who were interlopers. After half an hour was'ed in this way without result another motion to adjourn was defeated in the midst of great confusion.

Rev. E. P White was introduced to open the proceedings with prayer. This had a soothing effect, and when he concluded a resolution inviting Gen. Harrison to visit the convention was adopted with a whoop. Hon R. W. Thompson, E. N. Hammond and John W Lindy were appointed to escort him from his home.

The report of the credential's committee showed that all the counties were represented and not a single contest. Temporary organization was effected with and permanent organization was quietly effected with Congressman W. H. Calkins as chairman and Senator Demott as principal secretary. Hon. Thomas H. Nelson of Terre Haute, and Gen. Joseph M. Shackelford of Evansville, were selected as presidential electors-at-large.

Upon taking the chair Mr. Calkins was received with loud applause. The greater part of his speech was devoted to recounting the history of the Republican party and its legislation. Reference to the fact that the tariff was one of the bulwarks of the Republican party caused great applause, lasting considerable time. He paid a brief tribute to Harrison and Morton and prophesied their triumphant return and a pure administration.

A resolution demanding service pensions and expressing the opinion that the Republican National platform did not go far enough on this question, and another, sending greeting to Blaine, went to the committee under the rules, and it was but a few moments before the committee was ready to report.

The platform was next read by Hon. Will Cumback. It pledged the electoral vote of Indiana to Harrison, condemned the action of the Democratic senate as revolutionary and criminal, called for the organization of a labor bureau, called for the passage of laws preventing the importation of foreign laborers, and the employment of children, demanded the passage of state laws exempting homesteads as well as personal property, demanded the granting of privileges to colored men to join the militia.

It favors local option, declaring that politics and legislation must be kept free from the influences of the saloon, and that the traffic must obey the law. This brought out general applause.

The granting of disability pensions was demanded, and the action of Confederate congressmen in delaying the payment of the direct tax to the Union states was condemned. The platform and the Blaine resolution were then adopted.

At this point the committee returned with Gen. Harrison. When the great audience caught sight of their favorite son, every man and woman rose to their feet, and for five minutes there was one deafening roar of cheers. Harrison stepped to the table and stood with clasped hands with the chairman. He looked five years older than he did a month ago, and haggard and fatigued.

Time and again he essayed to speak, but the applause was renewed with cries of "What's the matter with Harrison?" Quiet was finally secured. Gen. Harrison spoke briefly, but with considerable force, energy and dramatic effect He paid a brief but eloquent tribute to Sheridan and closed abruptly without any reference to National or state issues. There was renewed applause as he retired from the hall.

Chairman Calkins now said that nominations for governor were in order, and at once the convention became disorderly.

Yells for Porter went up in such volume as to make the building tremble, and pandemonium reigned. The din continued for several minutes, then subsided, and nominations began.

Robertson's name was first presented in a long speech which had to be shut off by the chairman, and was interrupted by cries of "Porter"

Frank Posey nominated Porter in a few words, and was followed by a delegate, who, in a complaining tone said that Robertson had this morning sent a letter to Porter, placing in his hands a letter of withdrawal, accompanied by a statement that Mr. Robertson was made to believe that Porter would be a candidate if it were not for Robertson's candidacy That letter, said the delegate, had not been answered, and in his excess of feeling he almost fell off his chair. But the convention refused to get mad at Governor Porter.

Gen Tom Bennett got up and said Governor Porter had requested him to say to the convention that he was not a candidate. "But I'm in favor of drafting him anyway," concluded the general, amid a chorus of yells. Various persons seconded Porter's nomination and a couple of delegates tried to throw cold water on his candidacy by intimating that he would not accept the nomination

After talking the matter over fruitlessly for an hour a motion to adjourn until 2 o'clock was adopted and the delegates set out for dinner

LATER—Porter is out of the race. Congressman Hovey will likely be the nominee.

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GEN. SHERIDAN

SURRENDERS THE BATTLE TO THE GRIM DESTROYER.

End Rather Unexpected—The Entire Nation Mourns—With Him Expired the Rank of Lieutenant General—His Probable Successor

NONQUITT, Mass., Aug. 6.—Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan died suddenly Sunday night shortly after 10 o'clock at Nonquitt cottage. It was entirely unexpected by all outside his household, as it was generally believed that the general was improving.

GEN. PHIL SHERIDA'

Death resulted from the kidney trouble which it seems have never been arrested. The system was only kept from immediate collapse by the constant use of stimulants.

Last Friday he began to sink, but the physicians by hard work and the free use of stimulants kept him up.

All day Saturday Gen. Sheridan had been in unusually good spirits, laughing and chatting with his brother and members of the family. At 7:15 Dr. Matthews said the general was doing so well that there would probably be no more bulletins issued for a week. After dinner at the cottage, Mrs. Sheridan carried down the piazza a large slice of roast beef, which he ate with apparent relish. He dozed off a bit during the afternoon, and awoke to eat supper, and then went to sleep again. The unfavorable symptoms made their appearance so unexpectedly, and were so rapid in development, that the children were aroused barely in time to take the last look at their dying father.

At the deathbed were Mrs. Sheridan, Mary, Louise, Irene and Philip, the children, Col. Sheridan, his brother, with his wife, Sisters Justinia and Urban and Drs. O'Reilly and Matthews. Mrs. Sheridan and the nurses were on their knees in prayer as the spirit departed. Mrs. Col. Kellogg, a dear friend of the family, arrived just a moment after the last breath was drawn and assisted Mrs. Sheridan to her feet, when she closed the eyes of the deceased.

At 2 a. m. the embalmers were in possession of the body. Up to a late hour nothing had been decided as to the place of final interment, but it is thought the body may be taken to Illinois, where the general has a family lot and where his mother is buried.

As illustrative of the confidence felt by Mrs. Sheridan in the ultimate recovery of her husband, it may be stated that only a

SHERIDAN'S HOUSE IN WASHINGTON.

few days ago she sent to Chicago the money to pay off a small mortgage on real estate owned by the general in that city, and that she had made some preliminary arrangements with a view to the permanent removal of the general from Nonquitt early in September, fearing that the cold winds of autumn might retard what she hoped would be speedy restoration to health.

As soon as the news of the general's death was flashed across the wires the fire bells in all the large cities of the north were tolled.

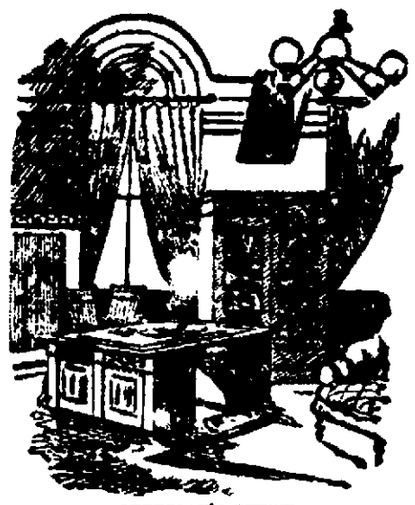
Philip Henry Sheridan was born in Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, March 6, 1831. He was, therefore, a few months over fifty-seven years of age, though he appeared ten years older. Though a native of Ohio, the army registers have always given Gen. Sheridan the credit of drill in Massachusetts. When but seventeen young Sheridan, through influential friends, obtained a West Point appointment, graduating with credit in 1853. He was in the class with McPherson, Schofield, Terrill, Sill, Tyler and rebel Lieut. Gen. Hood.

Sheridan was appointed brevet second lieutenant in the First regiment infantry and ordered to Texas, at Fort Duncan, where the Apaches and Commanches were very troublesome. On one occasion Sheridan with two soldiers was a short distance from the fort when they were attacked by a band of Apaches. The two soldiers had guns, but Sheridan was without arms. The Apache chief had just dismounted from his mustang to creep nearer the soldiers when Sheridan sprang upon its back, galloped to the fort, gave the alarm, seized his pistols without dismounting and rode back at full speed to where the two soldiers were still fighting, shot the chieftain dead, and then the other soldiers coming up rode down and killed most of the other Indians.

In 1855, as full second lieutenant, Sheridan was transferred to Oregon. Pending his removal he was for two months in command of Fort Wood, New York harbor. When he arrived out west he was put in command of the surveying party, exploring the route of the Pacific railroad branch from San Francisco to the Columbia river. For the next six years he was on duty among the Indian tribes, and for his skill in establishing post-

won enviable compliments from Lieut. Gen. Scott.

In 1861 Sheridan was made first lieutenant and returned east. He enlisted claims against the war department arising from the campaign in Missouri, and in 1862 was made chief quartermaster of the western department by Gen. Halleck. His efficiency as a



SHERIDAN'S OFFICE.

cavaly officer, however, prompted his release and took command of the Second Michigan volunteer cavalry, and entered the field at Corinth, cutting off the railroads and joining in pursuit of the rebel army retreating from Corinth.

On the 1st of July, 1862, with a brigade of calvary, near Booneville, he was attacked by six thousand rebels under Gen. Chalmers. He fell back toward a swamp where he could not readily be flanked and skirmished awhile. Finding the enemy, with its greatly superior numbers, was likely to surround him, he picketed ninety of his best men, armed with revolving carbines and sabers, and by a wide detour sent them into the enemy's rear. The attack front and rear was made simultaneously, and the enemy was thrown into disorder and completely routed. For this Sheridan, at Grant's recommendation, was made a brigadier general.

In command of the Eleventh division of the Army of Ohio, Sheridan led the advance into Kentucky, was in the battle of Perryville October 8, and in the subsequent march to the relief of Nashville. He was then assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and made major general of volunteers at the battle of Murfreesboro. He captured a train and prisoners at Eagleville in March, crossed the Cumberland mountains and Tennessee river in August, was in the battle of Chickamauga September 19 and 20, and the operations about Chattanooga, and the battle of Missionary Ridge.

From April 4 to August 3, 1864, he commanded the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, and with his 10,000 men was active in the Wilderness and in the vicinity of Richmond. For his defeat of Early on the Opequan, September 19, he was made a brigadier general in the regular army, and November 8 was made a major general. His exploits about Winchester, immortalized in song and verse, are too well known to require detailing here. He gained the battle of Five Forks April 1, insuring the abandonment by the Confederates of Petersburg and Richmond.

After Lee's capitulation Sheridan was put in command of the military division of the south west, June 3; of the military division of the gulf, July 17; of the department of the gulf, August 15, 1866; of the fifth military district, including Texas and Louisiana, in 1867, and of the department of the Missouri in 1869. On March 4, 1869, he was made lieutenant general and assigned to the command of the division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago, excepting a brief interval in 1875, when political disturbances in Louisiana required his presence in New Orleans. On the retirement of Gen. Sherman, in 1883, Sheridan became general of the army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—President Cleveland did not hear of the death of Gen. Sheridan until morning, and it was delivered to him at Oak View. Under his directions the following notice to heads of departments was issued:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1888.

"As a mark of respect to the memory of Gen. Sheridan the president directs that the national flag be displayed at half-mast on all the buildings of the executive departments in the city of Washington until after his funeral shall have taken place.

"By direction of the president.

"DANIEL LAMONT, Private Secretary."

At 1 o'clock the following communication was sent to the capitol:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"It becomes my painful duty to announce to the congress and the people of the United States the death of Philip H. Sheridan, general of the army, which occurred at a late hour last night at his summer home in the state of Massachusetts.

"The death of this valiant soldier and patriotic son of the republic through his long illness has been regarded with anxiety has nevertheless shocked the country and caused universal grief. He has established for himself a stronghold in the hearts of his countrymen, who soon caught the true meaning and purpose of his soldiery devotion and heroic temper. His intrepid courage, his steadfast patriotism and the generosity of his nature inspired with peculiar warmth the admiration of all the people. Above his grave, affection for the man and pride in his achievements will struggle for mastery, and too much honor cannot be accorded to one who was so richly endowed with all the qualities which make his death a National loss. GROVER CLEVELAND.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 6, 1888."

The president sent the following telegram to Mrs. Sheridan:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1.

"To Mrs. Sheridan, Nonquitt, Mass., via New Bedford:

"While the Nation mourns its loss and shares your sorrow, let me express to you my personal grief and most sincere condolence. GROVER CLEVELAND."

There is a forlorn look about army headquarters. Col. Kellogg came into his office at intervals during the morning but did not remain any length of time. He received two telegrams Sunday night, one notifying him of the general's death and the other directing him to bring the dead soldier's uniform to Nonquitt.

No arrangements have been made by him in regard to the funeral. The only other occupants of the headquarters were two clerks. Gen. Sheridan's room was just as he left it.

The president has issued an order directing Gen. Schofield to take charge of the funeral arrangements.

The House and Senate Adjourn.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6. The house soon after meeting received from the president formal notice of death of Gen. Sheridan. Hooker, of Mississippi; Grosvenor, of Ohio; Cutcheon, of Michigan, and Wheeler, of Alabama, spoke briefly and feelingly of the dead commander, and the house then as a mark of respect to his memory adjourned.

Gen. Sheridan's death was alluded to feelingly by the chaplain of the senate in his opening prayer, and immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Edmunds rose and asked unanimous consent to offer resolutions of regret and sorrow at the death of Gen. Sheridan. After a few eulogistic remarks by Mr. Edmunds the resolutions were taken up and Mr. Vance made a speech in favor of its ratification. When Mr. Vance had concluded his speech, at 1:45 p. m., a message was received from the president announcing the death of Gen. Sheridan, and the senate, on motion of Mr. Hawley, adjourned.

Col. Kellogg left Washington for Nonquitt with the deceased general's uniform at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

With the death of Gen. Sheridan the rank of lieutenant general lapses. The command of the army of the United States falls to the ranking major general. There are now three major generals, Schofield, Howard and Crook. Gen. Schofield being the ranking or senior appointment. If congress should create the position of lieutenant general the appointment thereto would be made by the president from the list of major generals.

GEN. SCHOFIELD.

The Funeral.

NONQUITT, Mass., Aug. 6.—It has been decided that Gen. Sheridan's remains shall be buried in the Arlington National cemetery and that the funeral shall take place Saturday.

The following pallbearers have been selected by Gen. Sheridan's family:

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Marshal Field, of Chicago; Gen. Hawley, of the United States senate; Speaker Carlisle, Vice President Frank Thompson, of the Pennsylvania railroad; Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., the senior member of the Grand Army of the Republic in the District of Columbia; Secretary Whitney, Gen. McFeeley, Gen. Joseph Fullerton, of St. Louis; Secretary Endicott, and George W. Childs.

Mrs. Sheridans is bearing up with great self control but is terribly grief stricken, the shock having been intensified by reason of the cheering reports and the apparently cheerful outlook of the last few days.

DUN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

COMPILED FROM REPORTS SENT TO THEIR AGENCY.

The Volume of Business About the Same as Last Year—Crop Prospects Improve and Prices Advance—Money Plenty for Legitimate Transactions.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade says:

Business is a little better, and in aggregate volume is now fully equal to that of last year at this date, though smaller in some important branches. The iron and woolen prices have materially decreased, but business in groceries, lumber and farm products generally is large, and the confidence in improvement at no distant day grows stronger. This confidence has a substantial basis in the crop prospects, which grow more satisfactory each week and in the belief that changes of the tariff affecting important industries will, by congress' disagreement, be referred to a vote of the people.

Trade has improved at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Nashville and Galveston, and is excellent at Omaha. At some points the lateness of the season retards the revival of activity, and at many the recently prevailing dullness is still unbroken, but the general result is a perceptible increase of activity. At Detroit and St. Paul the lumber trade is especially mentioned as excellent, and at Pittsburg and Nashville larger transactions and better prices in iron have been noticed, with improvements also in charcoal iron at Detroit.

Wool dealings are smaller than usual, farmers hoping for better prices hereafter, and dry goods are not especially active, the demand for woolens being slack even at low prices, and for cottons rather irregular for the season.

The coal trade has been large in July, but seems to slacken; more activity is seen in coffee, which has declined one-half cent; and in raw sugar, but refined is easier, production having overtaken consumption.

The speculative markets have been non-active. Wheat has risen four cents for the week, with sales of 83,000,000 bushels at New York and corn one cent, with sales of 16,000,000 bushels, and oats two cents, but all were still higher on Wednesday, and have since declined. Hogs have risen ten cents, lard fifteen cents per hundred pounds, and pork twenty cents per barrel; oil one and one-half cents and cotton two cents per hundred pounds, with sales of 269,000 bales.

The excellence of the crop prospects in this country does not prevent an advance in products, which is based on belief in a larger foreign demand hereafter, although exports thus far have been much below those of last year. Iron is considered stronger, though No. 1 southern is quoted at $17.25 delivered in Brooklyn, and steel rails are lower, sales being quoted equivalent to $29 at eastern mills. The general average of all prices has risen 2 1-2 per cent. since July 1.

Reports as to collections do not improve, and complaints are common. Most industries appear fairly employed, though no improvement is seen in iron or woolen manufacture, and 108 qualities of wool average exactly the same price as July 1, but labor troubles are gradually diminishing.

The exchanges at all points are smaller than a year ago, but because of a decline at New York, outside of this city the aggregate shows a gain of 1 per cent. Foreign trade is diminishing, however. New York reports for four weeks show a decline of 13.3 per cent. in value of export, and much more for the last week, with only a light increase in imports. This state of foreign trade is a constant reminder that much depends upon a continuance of foreign investments and loans. The New York returns would indicate an excess of merchandise imports over exports of about $13,000,000 for July, following $61,000,000 for the previous six months.

Unless products move out freely embarrassment may result and the rise in the prices of exportable products tends to check their movement.

The treasury has taken in during the past week $2,000,000 more than it has paid out, and the actual circulation of all kinds is about $5,000,000 less than it was a month ago, owing mainly to the large retirement of bank notes. But this results from the comparative inactivity of trade, and reports from all monetary centers indicate that the supply of money is ample for all legitimate business.

The settlement of the cable war and the excellent crop prospects have been used to advance stocks about sixty two cents per share, but western freight wars do not yet improve in spite of frequent hopeful reports.

Business failures during the last seven days number, for the United States, 191, Canada, 25; total, 216, as compared with 221 last week and 183 for the corresponding week of last year.

UNCLE SAM'S FARMERS.

ALL ABOUT THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU AT WASHINGTON.

Pretty Seed Senders and Bag Makers—A Millionaire as a Doorkeeper—The Silk Department—Mr. Coleman the Head of the Bureau.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, July 26.

THE question has been agitated during the past session of congress as to whether the head of the agricultural department should have a place in the cabinet, and quite a deal of lobbying has been done on the subject. The agricultural department is the latest bureau of the government. The farmers of the United States were first recognized by a division of the patent office being devoted to agriculture in 1847. The department proper was organized in 1862, and it now has a building of its own and has become one of the great government establishments. It publishes a million of agricultural reports every year, and it sends out as many seeds as there are sands on the sea shore.

These agricultural reports form a very important part of the congressional campaign. Statesmen try to buy farmers votes with them, and there are some of them used for propping up the broken legged lounges them for other purposes. Many of them are sold, ways, and not long ago the department received a letter from a farmer in New York, asking for an agricultural report. He specified no year nor subject, merely wanted a report and he wanted it bad. Commissioner Coleman wrote back asking him as to the date of the report he wished. He replied by return mail, "He didn't care a dern about the date—he wanted it for a scrap book."

* * *

Still the department is doing great good, and its statistics are valuable. There are sixty persons employed in the statistical division alone, and it takes from 8,000 to 10,000 persons in different parts of the country to collect the data used.

The agricultural department building is located in the great mall between the treasury and the Capitol. It is sandwiched between the bureau of engraving and printing, where the greenbacks are made, and the Smithsonian institu-

SEED PACKERS AND BAG MAKERS.

tion, where the bones of birds and beasts of past ages are kept. It has as fine floral gardens about it as you will find about the palaces of a king. It raises thousands of flowers for congressmen and the White House, and in its greenhouses are produced every year the finest of winter grapes, which one of the understrapper confidentially told me are sent off by the box to congressmen's families.

The congressmen have, in fact, many things from this department that should go to their constituents, and they ought to give each of their farmer friends a full supply of seeds. They have an allowance of both garden and flower seeds, samples of different kinds of wheat and potatoes and seeds are bought for this purpose by the ton. If the people do not get them it is the fault of the congressmen. It is not true that a large part of the seeds sent out are boiled beforehand to prevent their coming up. They are, in fact, the costliest that the market can furnish, and Uncle Sam buys them for distribution.

Each congressman has 5,000 packets to send out through his district every year, and I hope that every farmer who reads this letter, whether he be Democrat or Republican, will write to his congressman and demand his quota. The congressman has the seeds and ought to furnish them. If his supply runs out he can easily get more from his city congressional friends, and I beg of my readers not to forget to ask for flower seeds, grass seeds, as well as for potatoes and vegetables and grape cuttings. You pay in taxes over $600,000 a year to buy these seeds, and there is no reason why you should not get them.

There are large rooms at the department devoted to packing and sending them away, and I give you a sketch of a corner of a room where the seed packers and bag makers work. The bags in which the seed are put up are nearly all made here, and I got a good sitting of a very plain girl in a paper cap who was pasting the bags together. All of the girls at the agricultural department are not plain. However, and there are scores of pretty maidens putting up these seeds and potatoes which you will soon receive from your member of congress.

The seed department was formerly kept in the basement. Its rooms look like those of a big flouring mill or warehouse, and, in the busy time, they are piled full of two bushel bags filled with various kinds of seeds. The vegetable seeds are put up in pint or quart packages, and flower seeds in small paper envelopes. Millions of seed packages are sent out every year, and when Mr. Loring left the department he had at least a ton of red beet seed on hand.

The museum of the agricultural department is worth a visit, and I saw a tall young man in a derby hat gazing wistfully on the painted fruit within its glass cases today. This museum comprises a space covered by a good sized city house. It is filled with fruit and vegetables made of plaster of Paris. A sculptor who lived ages ago is said to have chiseled out of marble a cow which was such an exact representation that it deceived a living calf. These fruits would deceive the nurserymen of the country, and they look as if they had just been plucked from the trees or vines. Here is case after case of strawberries, watermelons, peaches and pumpkins, together with all kinds of nuts, grasses and woods. The various kinds of farm products are shown, and there are bugs of every description, from the Kansas grasshopper to the flea.

* * *

I walked through the department with Doorkeeper Arnot, and Arnot is one of the rarest birds in the government aviary. As straight as a Lake Superior oak, he looks like the old time gentleman of the stage, and he struts about as though he owned the earth, and might order the water moved off of it at any time.

Let me tell you how he looks.

His coat is a blue swallow tail, with big brass buttons, almost as large around as a $20 gold piece. He has black pumps with large buckles over the instep. His pantaloons are black, and his well ironed vest is of buff linen. Out of it shows a fine ruffled shirt, and upon his nose rests a pair of gold spectacles. His hair is as white as frosted silver, and he is dignity personified. He is very cordial, however, as a guide, and as you walk along with him he will tell you his history. It is an interesting story, for he has been a millionaire, and now has nothing but his salary. He has not lost, however, his self respect with his money, and he is probably as happy as he was in the se days when he rolled in gold.

DOORKEEPER ARNOT.

It was with this man that I visited the room where the fruit painter works. I doubt whether there is another such artist in the United States. He is a thin, cadaverous looking man, with a big nose, and he works away, day after day, painting fruit from the original. He does his work in water colors, and the apple or peach he is painting lies before him as he works. He is an excellent artist, and his pictures look almost good enough to eat.

* * *

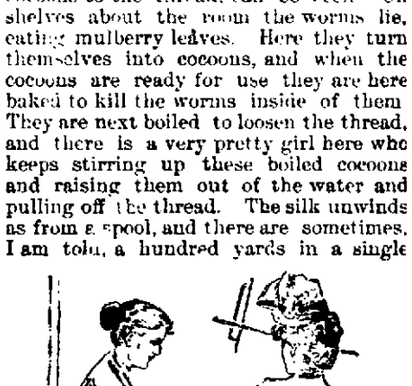
One of the most interesting divisions of the agricultural department is that devoted to silk culture. Here the whole process of silk manufacture, from the cocoons to the thread, can be seen. On shelves about the room the worms lie, eating mulberry leaves. Here they turn themselves into cocoons, and when the cocoons are ready for use they are here baked to kill the worms inside of them. They are next boiled to loosen the thread, and there is a very pretty girl here who keeps stirring up these boiled cocoons and raising them out of the water and pulling off the thread. The silk unwinds as from a spool, and there are sometimes, I am told, a hundred yards in a single

BOILING COCOONS IN THE SILK DEPARTMENT.

cocoon. Commissioner Coleman, in his last report, says that our American girls can do this work better than foreigners, and that they can turn out twice as much work in a given time as the same number of girls employed in the south of France.

* * *

Speaking of Mr. Coleman, the head of the bureau, he is a practical farmer, and he makes a very fair chief. He is a straight, tightly made, rosy faced, bright eyed man, with iron gray hair standing straight up from his forehead and combed as though his scalp was one gigantic cowlick. He is the editor and proprietor of an agricultural journal in Missouri, and is a scientific and practical farmer. When he came into the department there was a balance of just $35, and he has done remarkably well.



THE FRUIT ARTIST.

There are several different divisions in the agricultural department, and the entomological division was organized about ten years ago. The head of this division is Professor Riley, one of the best men of his kind in the country. It is his business to study the character of all insects injurious to crops and the remedies for them. He also devotes a part of his bureau to the consideration of bee culture, and it is also under him that the silk worms unconsciously work on toward their boiling and baking. This part of the bureau had plenty of work during the raid of the Kansas grasshopper, and those employed there study every new insect that comes up. HENRY STEPHENS.

WHO PULLS THE STRING?

—San Francisco Chronicle.

TENDENCY TOWARDS PROTECTION.

British Colonies Thoroughly Answer the Theorists.

The tendency of the times, outside of the Democratic party in America, is toward protection. Even the colonial dependencies of Great Britain are strongly agitating the question of the advisability of protecting their home industries, and the parliament of New Zealand has actually adopted a stringent protective tariff.

The case of New Zealand is highly suggestive. The free traders made a bitter fight, but were eventually worsted, after a number of divisions in parliament. This fight was between members of one common country, and not between members of rival governments. The idea of upbuilding the manufactures of Birmingham and Manchester to the detriment of our own, seems to have found an everlasting abiding place in the breast of the Democratic party, notwithstanding the fact that Englishmen are not our countrymen, are under no obligations whatever to assist us in time of war or invasion, and are actuated solely by motives of personal aggrandizement, not altogether unnatural on their part. The only unnatural thing about it is the persistency with which the Democrat's advocate a doctrine, the adoption of which by our government would stop the wheels of progress and bring about an industrial depression from which a century of time would hardly be sufficient to recover.

The fact that another British colony has seen fit to adopt the doctrine of protection, while a portion of our countrymen are endeavoring to bring about a condition under which the work of our laboring men shall be done abroad, is very instructive.

It was proved by the New Zealand premier to the satisfaction of parliament that protection made it possible to manufacture blankets and other articles at a less cost than they could be imported, while the free traders contended that the prosperity of their country would be promoted by raising wool, exporting it to England, get it manufactured there and bring it back in that shape, insurance and freight being paid both ways. Not only is the expense of transportation eliminated, but employment is furnished to home labor by making its blankets at home. To sum it up, they would export a hide for six pence and buy back the tail for a crown.

These free trade theories are a mass of contradictions and absurdities, and their advocacy in this country by the Democratic party conclusively shows that their knowledge of fiscal science is very meager, and that their genius does not run in that direction. Their stock in trade consists of generalities that do not glitter or dazzle the minds of the thinking portion of our countrymen.

Heretofore the principle of tariff for revenue only governed the fiscal operations of New Zealand. Their total revenue for the year ending March 31, 1887, was £3,621,445, of which the custom house furnished only about one-third of that amount. It has been their earnest endeavor to grow rich and populous, and they held out flattering inducements to emigrants. Large debts were accumulated in the construction and equipment of railroads, for the accommodation of incomers, until in 1886, with a population of only 578,482, it had piled up over $187,992,755 of indebtedness. With not quite double the population of Buffalo it had succeeded in impoverishing its people by clinging to the suicidal policy of free trade and allowing unchecked competition with its home industries. People could find no remunerative employment, and it was a realization of the necessity of protection that produced the agitation and adoption of its principles. Before, the only employment for her people was laboring in the open field; now a radical change will be made by providing manufacturing work.

Those colonies of Great Britain who rely on protection for the development of their resources, do not receive the denunciation which British free traders cast upon this country.

No English colony has produced a Cleveland working to eradicate native industries, for the benefit of the mother country.

But a few years and New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania and Victoria will follow Canada and New Zealand and have a strong protective tariff. France, Russia and Germany and other principal European countries are fast becoming convinced of the absolute necessity of protection.

President Cleveland is a thorough convert to the system of international exchanges promulgated by Adam Smith, and advocated by the Cobden club, and although it means a prostitution of our industries, the Democratic press and party applaud and diligently labor to obtain its adoption, but the patriotism of the people is a bar to the attainment of their expectations.—Buffalo News.

A Sectional Bill.

The following little table well exposes the sectional character of the Democratic tariff schemes:

Louisiana sugar	68 per cent. duty
Southern rice	100½ per cent. duty
Northern lumber	No duty
Northern wool	No duty
Northern coal	No duty
Northern beans and peas	No duty
Northern vegetables	No duty
Northern fruit (not dried)	No duty
Northern hides	No duty
Northern fish	No duty
Northern lime	No duty

—Cleveland Leader.

They Want "Boodle."

Calvin S. Brice, the chairman of the national Democratic campaign committee, has attained the thirty-fourth degree in statesman ship in the Bourbon scale. He is one of the biggest and most arrogant of the railroad monopolists, and his barrel, which holds $20,000,000, is filled up to the brim.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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AN OPINION UPON HELL.

THE REV. MR. DRESBACH'S VIEWS.

He Does Not Belive in the Fire and Brimstone Theory. Hell is not Matter, and is, Therefore, Not Material.

As promised last Sunday, the Rev. E. E. Dresbach delivered a lecture upon "Hell," in the Christian church, Sunday night. In spite of the warm weather, the building was so crowded that it was necessary to bring chairs from the neighboring churches, and fully as many were turned away as were able to get within.

Mr. Dresbach chose for his text the seventh verse from the sixth chapter of Galatians: "Be not deceived, for God is not mocked, for whatsoever a man soweth, that also shall he reap."

"I have no doubt," said he, "that there are some here who will be disappointed to hear my views on this subject. I propose to give you my view, present the case as I understand it, and that is all any speaker ought to try to do. * * * There is one sight I like especially to see, and that is a man or woman wheeling a little baby in a baby carriage, but there is one sight that I like better, and that is to see a man or woman walking the streets uprightly and honestly, strong in the knowledge that they are able to know the difference between right and wrong, able to take care of themselves, as Jesus was and as Jesus wanted them to be."

He related a story of a farmer who had tilled his almost barren soil, from which he was able to obtain a mere subsistence, as his father and his father's father had done before; how that man had one day heard of the diamonds that were being found in different parts of the world, any one of which was worth more than his whole estate. He became discouraged and finally sold his farm and set forth in search of these precious stones, but without success. But the man who had bought his farm discovered one day a bright stone at the bottom of the well. Attracted by its brilliancy he picked it up, and, upon examination, it proved to be a diamond, and a search showed that the ground was full of them, the trouble being that the first man had never dug deep enough. This afterwards led to the discovery of the famous diamond fields of India. "So is it with the Bible," said Mr. Dresbach, "you do not dig deep enough."

He declared that there were a number of people who refused to see the beauty of the Bible, and whenever the beauties were pointed out to them they refused to see them. "Yes, that is all very true, but here is hell; how are you going to get around it?" He stated that all that is required, is to do what is right, and all will yet be well. "I cannot prove to you," declared the speaker, "that there is a hell. When I use the word 'hell' I don't mean acres and acres of burning brimstone, into which the unfortunate sinner is thrust. Hell is not matter, therefore it is not material; hell is spiritual, and just as sure as there is life after death, just so sure is there a hell."

He stated that a large number of people did not have a clear idea of hell, and scouted the idea of a murderer repenting at the eleventh hour and enjoying the blessings of a redeemed soul, while his innocent victims, possibly not followers of Jesus Christ, suffered the tortures of the damned. "The reason that I mention this," he said, "is that I have in my library not only books that teach this, but creeds that were revised within five years that advocate it as well, and to me this seems inconsistent—inconsistent with my belief of eternal justice, inconsistent to God himself."

He further said he knew a responsible body of clergymen, backed by a responsible church who taught that "ignorance of the law excuses no man," not only applied to national, but to divine justice as well, and that the heathen who had never enjoyed the many blessings of the Christian faith, would be barred from entering the kingdom of heaven. "I do not believe that the final Judge, a judge of infinite mercy, will damn anyone for not worshipping that of which he has never heard and which he of course knows nothing about." He believed that God read our minds and knew our souls even if we did not, and judged us not by creeds but by deeds. Mr. Dresbach closed by saying that all that was necessary was to live pure and upright lives and the fear of hell need never enter our souls.

Stamping and Embroidery

"Yes, Lizzie, I like to do fancy work, but I haven't felt like trying that pattern—or anything else—for a week. These awful 'dragging-down' pains are just killing me." "I know how you feel, and I can tell you where to look for relief. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a certain cure for all those peculiar weaknesses and distressing ailments. Why! it even cured me of prolapsus, and many of my lady friends have been cured of various grave maladies peculiar to our sex by this wonderful medicine." It is the only medicine sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. Read guarantee on bottle wrapper.

Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is not a stimulant but a nerve feed, restoring nerve force lost by sickness or excessive mental work or use of opium, cocaine, morphine or tobacco. It supplies food for nerve tissues and by its gentle operative action, removes all restraint from the secretive organs, hence cures all diseases of the stomach and liver. Z. T. Baltzly will supply the genuine Red Clover Tonic at 50 cents a bottle. 2

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

Hints about the Coal Trade, and Others Worth Knowing.

An East Saginaw firm has an order from Liverpool for ten thousand doors.

The retail prices of coal at Portsmouth, N. H., are $5.50 at the wharf, and $6.00 delivered.

The immigrant arrivals at Castle Garden during the week ending July 21 numbered 5,924.

The earnings of the Hocking Valley railroad for the week ending July 28 were $73,897, an increase of $20,158 over the corresponding week last year.

The operations of the Mahoning valley for the year closing July 1, 1888, are apparent by these figures: Rolling mill and blast furnace shipments, 501,178 tons; rolling mill and blast furnace receipts, 1,594,477 tons.

Proposals will be received at the office of the asylum for the insane at Newburg O., until Wednesday, August 15, 1888, for supplying said asylum with lump coal for one year from September 1, 1888. Quantity required will be about five thousand tons.—Coal Trade Journal.

The American Federation of Labor is growing rapidly, and it is believed that at the next convention, which will be held in St. Louis in December, the organization will number seven hundred and fifty thousand members.—N. Y. Press.

At Massillon Sunday we were told that the reason the parties from there who have coal land leased near here do not prosecute their drilling is that they have lately located large deposits of coal right at home, and have all they can attend to there.—Doylestown Journal.

The Malvern Clay Company, of Malvern, this county, have a one million brick contract. They are a joint stock company of the substantial business men of Malvern, employing thirty five to forty workmen, and turning out fifteen thousand brick per day.—Carroll Chronicle.

In commenting upon the increase in the demand for bituminous or soft coal, the Coal Trade Journal says: "As the steam and manufacturing fuel of the country, the bituminous varieties are unequalled, and it is therefore interesting to note, as we have so often in this column, the continued increase in the growth of this branch of the coal industry; there is no district of country where this variety is mined that does not show an increase."

The marine coal trade from all points on Lake Erie has been steadily increasing, until it has more than doubled within the last four years. Toledo reports that the shipments by water to August 1 are over 50,000 tons. The shipments at Cleveland for the week ending July 28 were 35,981 tons, the largest marine business in the history of the trade, and from January 1 to July 27, 322,685 tons. Buffalo reports the lake trade as good, and increasing rapidly. All railroads touching these points, or having lake outlets, assert that their increased business is due to the heavy demand for transportation of coal.

Among the Books.

The author of "The Rock or the Rye" is Mr. T. C. DeLeon.

Col. Ingersoll writes on "The Divided Household of Faith" in the August North American Review.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have brought out a new edition of Miss Cummins' "The Lamplighter." This is one of the most popular of American stories, the sales of which rank next to "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Innocents Abroad."

"Gath" is at work on a biography of the Hon. Levi P. Morton, which will be published this month.

Harper & Brothers have published Juliet Corson's "A Family Living on Five Hundred Dollars a Year" in the Franklin Square Library.

The feature of the August Outing is an article on the "American Canoe Association" from the pen of C. Bowyer Vaux.

The Century for August publishes a portrait and short biography of George Kennan, author of the articles on the Siberian exile system now running in this magazine. "The Heart of the Southern Catskills" by John Burroughs is also found in this number.

The Art Amateur for August contains a very timely and attractive plate of golden rod and cardinal flowers. Articles of special practical value are those on "Landscape Painting in Oils," "Science of Landscape—Sky and Water," "Flower Painting in Water Colors," "Dog Painting" (profusely illustrated) and "Wood Carving."

Some idea of the popularity of the late E. P. Roe as a novelist can be had from the following list of sales furnished by his publishers, Dodd, Mead & Co.: "Barriers Burned Away," 60,000 copies; "Opening of a Chestnut Burr," 68,000; "Without a Home," 60,000; "Near to Nature's Heart," 54,000; "A Knight of the Nineteenth Century," 53,000; "A Day of Fate," 50,000.

Probate Court Jurors.

Following is a list of the jurors drawn for the next term of probate court, which convenes Monday, September 10:

Albert P. Wentzel, Sugar Creek township; August Sandbonet, Nimi Hilton, Emery Howenstein, Pike; Martin Dacer, Florence; W. P. Ryan, Washington; Wm. M. Hardgrove, Lawrence; James K. Eshue, Pike; Robert Taylor, Lexington; Isaac Bucher, Perry; Zeph Bebart, Canton; Solomon Spetler, Sugar Creek; James Sayglond, Pike. Conti n Repository.

THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT for the campaign, 25 cents.

COUNTY POLITICS.

Who the Candidates Are.

To use the favorite expression of the mayor of this city, county politics is "as dry as a bug's hole." There are but a few offices to fill, and judging from the announcements, very few men to fill them. As primary election day is near at hand, it is well to direct attention to the few who are making a canvass. On the Republican side there is no competition at all. Dr. Cock again wishes to be coroner, Dr. Dougherty is willing to be re-elected recorder, Commissioner Laiblin has no more aspirations of a political nature, and Jacob N. Shaub says that he is ready to fill the vacant place.

On the Democratic side of the fence, Jacob Schmachtenberger is standing as usual, for county commissioner, and by his side is Leonard Raber of Lake township. George Bills, of Canton, wants to be recorder. The really wonderful thing about the Democratic announcements is that Street Commissioner Limbach is announced as a candidate for recorder too. The announcement is made in a serious matter-of-fact style, and must not be considered as a joke in any sense. He is really a candidate and what is more may be nominated.

LAWRENCE GOES "WET."

By a Majority of Thirteen Votes.

There was a great excitement throughout Lawrence township Monday, over the election held under the Beatty law. There were plenty of workers on both sides, but the "wets" carried the day. Interest was intense as there are nine saloons in the township, five at Canal Fulton, three at North Lawrence and one at Youngstown Hill. The battle was the hottest at the Hill, where 116 votes were polled, only two less than were polled last fall. The total vote of Lawrence township for governor last fall was 816, or almost twice as great as the vote yesterday. The result in detail is below:

Canal Fulton precinct: "dry" 65; "wet" 59; "dry" majority 6.

Lawrence precinct: "dry" 114; "wet" 73; "dry" majority 41.

Youngstown Hill precinct: "dry" 28; "wet" 88; "wet" majority 60.

Summary: Total number of votes cast, 427; total "wet" vote, 220; total "dry" vote, 207; "wet" majority 13.

HUMPHREY OF OHIO.

Soon to be Governor of Kansas.

The following sketch of a well-known Massillon boy, whose push and ability have just secured for him the nomination for governor of Kansas, is from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

Lyman M. Humphrey was born in Stark county, Ohio, July 25, 1844, and is now exactly forty-four years of age. At the outbreak of the war, in 1861, Mr. Humphrey was attending the high school at Massillon, and at the age of seventeen he enlisted in Company I, 76th Ohio Infantry, a regiment famous for its bravery and for the eminent men who belonged to it. While yet in his teens he was promoted to first lieutenant, served as adjutant of his regiment, and for a year before he was old enough to vote commanded a company. He was with Sherman in his march to the sea, and was at the capture of Savannah. He was with the regiment in its campaign through the Carolinas, and took part in the battle of Bentonville, as well as in the capture of General Johnston's army. During the four years of service he was never absent for a day from his duty. He not only figured in the bullet department, but learned what it was to be struck with rebel shot, being wounded twice, once at Pittsburg Landing and again at Chattanooga.

At the close of the war Captain Humphrey entered Mt. Union college, and soon after began a law course in the Michigan University. He was admitted to practice in the several courts of Ohio in 1868, and then removed to Shelby, Mo., and assisted in the editorial work on the Shelby County Herald. He shortly afterward came to Kansas, locating at Independence, Montgomery county, in 1871. The Independence Tribune was founded by Messrs. A. M. York, A. T. Yoe and L. M. Humphrey, a relation sustained by the latter one year. In 1871 he was nominated as a Republican candidate for a seat in the State Legislature, but because of his bitter opposition to the issuance of questionable bonds to the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company, he was defeated by small vote. In 1876, however, he was vindicated by an election to the House from a district formerly Democratic, and served two years as a member of the Republican State central committee. In 1877 he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor, and the following year was re-elected by a popular majority of 10,795. In 1884 he was re-elected State senator, which position he still holds.

John Hudson Discharged.

YOUNGSTOWN, August 6.—Marshal Williams late last night landed Archie McCambridge in the police station. He was charged with stealing two diamonds and a gold watch from Jeff Staley here two weeks ago. John Hudson, who was arrested at Massillon and brought here on the statement from McCambridge that Hudson was with him in the job, was discharged to-day, McCambridge claiming that he was not the right man. The officers are now satisfied that McCambridge was alone in the robbery. He pro[illegible] said to-day he would [illegible] the grand larceny and ask the court for a light sentence.

[illegible] will tell it. It is the purest [illegible] gold. Don't buy [illegible] and don't let a dealer [illegible] you. A 25 cent bottle of Dr. [illegible] Cure will completely cure any [illegible] ever had in the head. Buy the 50 cent bottle of Z. T. Baltzly for chronic cases of daily use. Endorsed by physicians and druggists. Please call and take.

The Ancient Roman Circus.

Such curious and beautiful creatures were brought before our eyes as I had scarce known even in my reading. And, as if their natural beauty were not enough, art had been called in to increase their attraction. There were ostriches—'tis a bird, if you will believe me, of full six cubits in height—dyed with vermilion, and lions whose manes had been gilded, and antelopes and gazelles, which were curiously adorned with light colored scarfs and gold tinsel. I should weary you were I to enumerate the strange creatures which I saw. Besides the more common kinds, there were river horses ('tis a clumsy beast, and as little like to a horse as can be conceived, except, they say, as to the head when the upper half is protruded from the water), and rhinoceroses, and zebras (beasts curiously striped and not unlike to a very strong and swift ass), and, above all, elephants. Though I liked not the artificial adorning of some of these creatures—which indeed, I thought proof of a certain vulgarity in these Romans—I could not but admire the skill with which all these animals had been taught to keep in subjection their natural tempers and to imitate the ways of men. This was especially manifest in the elephants. One of these huge beasts, balancing himself most carefully, walked on a rope tightly drawn. Other four, on the same most difficult path, carried between them a litter in which was a fifth, who represented a sick person.

And even more wonderful than these were the lions and other beasts of a similar kind. It has always been a favorite marvel of the poets, how Bacchus was drawn in a chariot by leopards which he had trained to be as docile as horses. But here I saw Bacchus outdone. Lions and tigers, panthers and bears appeared patiently drawing carriages, lions being yoked to tigers and panthers to bears. Wild bull's permitted boys and girls to dance upon their backs, and actually, at the word of command, stood upon their hind feet. Still more wonderful again than this was the spectacle of lions hunting hares, catching them, and carrying the prey in their mouths, unhurt, to their masters. The emperor summoned the lion tamer who had trained the beasts in this wonderful fashion, and praised him highly for his skill. The man answered with as pretty a compliment as ever I heard. "It is no skill of mine, my lord," says he, "the beasts are gentle because they know whom they serve."—St. Nicholas.

Opening the Books.

The Democrats wanted a chance to "open the books" kept by the Republican party at Washington. The books were opened and found to be correct to a cent. When the Democratic books are opened next March it will be found that a large part of the expenses of the present campaign were drawn out of the United States treasury through the agency of enormous and unlawful loans to Wall street banks, which were induced thereby to make liberal contributions to the Democratic committee.—Cleveland Leader.

Hay fever sufferers ought to know of its efficacy. Ely's Cream Balm was recommended to me as a preventive to hay fever. Have been using it since the 9th of August and have found it a specific for that much dreaded disease. For ten years I have been a great sufferer from August 9th till frost, and have tried many alleged remedies, but Ely's Cream Balm is the only preventive I have ever found.—F. B. Ainsworth, Publisher, Indianapolis, Ind.

Adjustable Lacing Socket Limbs.

Best Limb manufactured on the face of the Globe.

Made by men who use them and who have had almost a quarter of a century of practical experience.

Write for Catalogue to

ARTIFICIAL LIMB M'F'G CO.,
909 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer. Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

LUMBER.

—O—

M. A. BROWN & SON

DEALERS IN

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SASH

BLINDS

—AND—

[illegible] MANTELS,

Moulding, Turning,

SCROLL WORK.

MANUFACTURERS OF

[illegible] & FACTING BOXES

KILN DRYING & MILLWORK SOLICITED

YARD AND MILL, S. ERIE ST.

A Sensible Man

Would use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more cases of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, bronchitis, Croup and all Throat and Lung troubles than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a sample bottle free to convince of the merit of this great remedy. Large bottles 50c and $1.

If a man could only hold his own, the umbrella trade would be ruined.

The material used in opium smoking is called a "lay out." Nothing could be more appropriate.

Renews Her Youth

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c., at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 4

A Gift for All.

In order to give all a chance to test it, and thus be convinced of its wonderful curative powers, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, will be for a limited time given away. The offer is not only liberal, but shows unbounded faith in the merits of this great remedy. All who suffer from coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, bronchitis, or any affections of the throat, chest or lungs, are especially requested to call at Z. T. Baltzly's drug Store, and get a trial bottle free, large bottles $1.

Why call a man a crank, when no one can turn him?

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hand, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

The reunion of the 10 d O. V. I. will be held at Orrville August 15 and 16.

Dr. Flagg's Family Ointment

Never fails to soothe and heal cuts, burns, bruises flesh wounds, inflammation, sprains, pimples chilblains salt rheum, chapped hands frost bites, cold sores, sore nipples, and all diseases and eruptions of the skin.

YOUNG LADIES.

Dr. Flaggs Family Ointment will remove all pimples, blackheads, freckles and other blemishes from your face, leaving the skin soft, and beautiful. No family will be without it after testing itsmarvelous soothing and healingproperties. Sold by Baltzly for 25 cents. 30-eow

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for blind, bleeding or itching piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.

Judge Coons, Maysville, Ky., says:

"Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment cured me after years of suffering."

Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, O., says:

"I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate and permanent relief."

We have hundreds of such testimonials. Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly at 50c and 1$ per box. 30-eow

Dr. Frazier's Throat Balsam & Lung

Is the greatest cure in the world for coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma, quinsy, laryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Scores and hundreds owe their lives to it. It performs wonders in relieving consumption. It strengthens the lungs and instantly allays all irritation of the throat. Never neglect a cough. It may prove fatal. Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam, taken in time, will save your life. It is put up in large family bottles and sells for the small price of 50 cents per bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. 30-eow

There were fifty-two applicants for the superintendency of the Warren schools.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The cheap jewelry man sold one hundred and fifty dollars worth of chains and watches to New Lisbon people.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents.

Youngstown's board of health prosecutes all violators of the "hog ordinance," which prohibits the keeping of hogs within one hundred feet of a residence.

Two Ways, Choose Which!

There are two usual ways of doing what Nature sometimes does incomplete ly, namely, to relieve the bowels. One is to [illegible] which evacuates profusely abruptly and with pain, the other is to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the effect of which is not violent, but sufficiently thorough, and which does not gripe the intestines. If the first is selected, the person employing it should never [illegible] and never hope to escape the debilitating reaction which leaves the organs as bad or worse off than before. If on the other hand he resorts to the Bitters, he can rely upon the restoration of regular habit of body consequent upon a removal of a healthful tone in the digestive canal. Besides naturally relaxing the bowels the Bitters [illegible] germ of fever [illegible] in the system, the eradication of the [illegible] and [illegible] the early twinges of rheumatism, a tendency to gout and many [illegible] ills.

DR SCHILLING'S

HEALTH PRESERVING CORSET.

CAUTION- [illegible]

[illegible] French [illegible]

[illegible] DEALER [illegible]

Call at 30 West [illegible] Street.

R. A. PINN,

Real Estate Dealer,

Attorney-at-Law,

—AND—

U. S. Pension Att'y

I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work; make and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notarial character on file in the pension office.

No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

At a bargain—A nice little home with 3¾ acres of land and good buildings, near Paul's station.

2¼ acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward.

Farm of 71¼ acres, 2½ miles south-east of Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 12 acres of timber. Terms easy.

A well improved farm of 87½ acres in Geauga county, O.

Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Tremont and Hill streets.

Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.

House and lot No. 50 North Mill street.

TAKE THE

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the **celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.**

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the **New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars** at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the Fast Express at 3.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10.50 p. m., St. Louis 7.00 a. m. and Kansas City 7.30 p. m.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time.

In effect January 22, 1888.

GOING NORTH						GOING SOUTH			
No. 35 Cleveland Express	No. 27. Night Express	No. 3. Fast Mail.				No. 2. Fast Mail.	No. 28. Night Express	No. 38 Columbus Express.
					STATIONS.			
P. M.	A. M.				Ar U. Depot Lv	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
12 45	7 55		5 40		Cleveland	8 10	8 00	1 40
12 30	7 21		5 26		" Euclid Ave	8 24	8 14	1 56
12 14	7 05		5 10		" Newburg	8 39	8 29	2 11
11 55	6 50		4 55		...Hudson...	8 55	8 45	2 45
11 18	6 11		4 16		Cuyahoga Falls	9 29	9 20	3 00
11 07	6 00		4 05		...Akron...	9 40	9 35	3 20
10 55	5 2		3 24		...Warwick...	10 12	10 08	3 56
10 10	4 58		3 00		le Orrville...ar	10 36	10 32	4 19
9 15	4 00		2 04		...Wilkesburg...	11 21	11 20	5 05
9 03	3 46		2 06		...Gamaliel...	11 33	12 34	5 20
7 52	1 37	12 55			...Mt. Vernon...	1 03	12 52	6 58
7 17	12 56	12 24			..Centerburg...	1 29	1 20	7 20
6 54	12 34	12 03			...Sunbury...	1 49	1 43	7 42
6 35	12 15	11 45			...Westerville...	2 06	2 04	8 01
6 10	11 50	11 20			lv Columbus ar	2 30	2 30	8 25
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.				P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
.....	11 35	11 10			ar Columbus lv	2 50	2 55	.....
.....	10 00	9 33			...Xenia...	4 40	4 56	.....
.....	8 36	8 14			...Cleveland...	5 47	6 17	.....
.....	7 45	7 25			lv Cincinnati ar	6 30	7 10	.....
.....	P. M.	A. M.				P. M.	A. M.	.....
.....	11 20	11 10			ar Columbus lv	3 00	3 45	.....
.....	9 54	9 43			...Urbana...	4 49	7 01	.....
.....	9 04	8 53			...Piqua...	5 49	7 43	.....
.....	7 30	7 05			...Richmond...	8 00	9 40	.....
.....	4 55	4 30			...Indianapolis...	10 20	11 45	.....
.....	2 38	1 51			...Terre Haute...	1 42	2 18	.....
.....	12 22	11 25			...Effingham...	3 49	4 20	.....
.....	11 23	10 20			...Vandalia...	4 45	5 10	.....
.....	9 00	8 00			lv St. Louis ar	7 00	7 30	.....
.....	A. M.	P. M.				A. M.	P. M.	.....

Trains 5 and 6 (Cleveland and Orrville express) leave Orrville at 7:00 a. m., Akron at 7.57 a. m. arriving at Cleveland at 9.35 a. m.; returning leave Cleveland at 3.25 p. m., arriving at Akron 5.08, m., Orrville at 6.50 p. m.

No 6 makes direct connection at Orrville with P., Ft. W. & C. for Chicago, west and northwest.

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Train 35 connects with P. Ft. W. & C. No. 10 from Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Trains 38 connects with P. Ft. W. & C. for all points west.

Trains 2 and 3 make connections with P. Ft. W. & C. trains to all points east and west via Orrville.

For further information address

CHAS. O. WOOD,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Akron, Ohio.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

In effect Jan 8, 1888.

GOING SOUTH	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Lv	7 45	1 10	4 50	.....
Oak Harbor..... Ar	9 06	2 05	5 45	.....
Fremont	9 22	2 30	6 10	.....
Clyde.....	9 37	2 47	6 25	.....
Bellevue	9 55	3 07	6 40	.....
Monroeville..... Lv		3 40	6 58	3 30
Norwalk.....		3 58	7 15	3 22
Wellington.....		4 32	8 08	4 00
Creston..... Ar	11 58	5 20	9 05	4 47
Orrville..... Ar	pm 12 20	5 48	7 40	5 15
" Lv	12 40	5 53	am 7 05	7 05
Massillon.....	1 20	6 35	7 52	7 53
Navarre.....	1 37	6 50	8 10	8 10
Valley Junction...	2 15	7 40	8 55	8 55
New Cumberland...	2 28	7 53	9 10	9 10
Sherrodsville.....	2 40	8 06	9 25	9 25
Leesville.....	2 48	8 13	9 40	9 40
Bowerstown.....	2 55	8 20	9 50	9 50
Canal Dover.....	2 57	8 05	.....	.....
New Comerstown	3 38	am 6 45	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	4 28	7 45	.....	.....
Macksburg	6 09	9 15	.....	.....
Marietta..... Ar	7 25	am 10 25	.....	.....

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No 6	No. 8.	No. 4.	No. 2.*
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta Lv	8 00	12 10	.....	.....
Macksburg	8 15	1 24	.....	.....
Cambridge	8 57	2 08	.....	.....
New Comerstown.	10 05	4 00	.....	.....
Canal Dover	10 45	4 40	.....	.....
Bowerstown	11 25	5 15	5 55	.....
Leesville	11 52	5 38	6 02	.....
Sherrodsville	12 13	4 20	6 30	.....
New Cumberland	11 52	4 25	6 22	.....
Valley Junction	pm 2 50	5 02	6 45	.....
Navarre	3 04	5 38	7 35	.....
Massillon.....	3 45	5 50	8 00	.....
Orrville ..... Ar	4 10	6 25	8 55	.....
Orrville. Lv	4 45	pm 6 35	9 10	No. 2
Creston Lv	5 28	7 02	9 47	.....
Wellington	5 05	7 44	10 38	A. M.
Norwalk	5 37	8 23	11 25	7 25
Monroeville.....	4 07	8 56	11 37	7 39
Clyde.....	4 50	9 37	pm 12 21	8 06
Fremont.....	4 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	12 56	8 23
Toledo ..... Ar	5	pm 10 45	1	9 40

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania system for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

[illegible] Toledo [illegible] Monday [illegible]

[illegible] Connect [illegible]

[illegible] Sunday excepted

[illegible] M. [illegible] Columbus

LADIES!

[illegible] home with

PEERLESS DYES

[illegible]

J. M. SCHUCKERS,
[illegible] E. Main St. Massillon, O.

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[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1868.]
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DAILY.

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Six Months	2 50
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WEEKLY.

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Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1888.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indiana.
For Vice President,
LEVI P. MORTON,
of New York.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
DANIEL J. RYAN.
For Judge of the Supreme Court
JOSEPH P. BRADBURY,
For Member Board of Public Works
WELLS S. JONES.
Electors at Large.
A. H. MATTOX,
J. H. LAMPSON.

For Congress, Eighteenth District.
MAJOR WM. McKINLEY, Jr.
For Presidential Elector,
J. W. McCLYMONDS.

E. C. Pechin, a Democrat still, refuses to vote for Cleveland and free trade.

The list of veterans of 1840 has reached sixty-two, and THE INDEPENDENT is eagerly awaiting more names.

THE INDEPENDENT rises to remark that coal is still king, and that Massillon coal is the best in the world. Every Massillonian should be suffused with a glow of satisfaction when he reads about that almost seven foot vein of coal that was tapped yesterday.

The Canton News-Democrat refuses to accept the testimony of the Washington Post while it was yet a Democratic paper, and of the New York Sun and Mr. Mills, that the aim of Democracy is toward free trade. Well then, how does the News Democrat like this from the New York World, which is certainly Democratic to the core: "The protective system is an unmitigated curse."

Mr. Mills can reckon on a reduction of the government's revenue by $40,000,000 if his bill should pass, as much as he pleases, but that will not make it so. He can count on a reduction of $20,000,000 surely, by making certain articles free, but how does he, or any other man, know that the reduction of the duty on other articles will not so stimulate the importing business as to overcome the reduction in the rate?

The Canton News-Democrat has carefully pondered over the evidence furnished by the Washington Post, New York Sun and Mr. Mills, that the efforts of the Democratic party tend directly toward free trade, and in reply to THE INDEPENDENT'S challenge to print the testimony says: "Our neighbor is mistaken in what we dare do. We very cheerfully quote all the authorities named." And then The News-Democrat forgets to quote a single one, just as THE INDEPENDENT knew it would. The News-Democrat dares not reproduce the quotations in question.

In New York State the proportion of foreign paupers is forty-seven times greater than that of native paupers. In the light of the investigation now going on, any unnecessary delay in restricting the flow of immigration is almost a crime. The plan of requiring immigrants to pass an examination before United States consuls before taking passage for America will not do of itself, though it should be one of the features in whatever method is adopted. The only effective way of keeping out an irresponsible class of foreigners is to impose a heavy poll tax—such as only persons with the ability to look out for themselves can pay. Then lengthen the time required to admit the new comers to citizenship, to twenty years or so. Whether the poll tax should be paid before the subject has become enfranchised is something to be considered.

MODERN PHARISEES.

J. M. B. Carothers, who happens to be an old commercial traveller, and not unknown in Massillon, has called Dr Lyman Abbott to account in the Brooklyn Standard Union for putting forth in the Christian Union as statements of fact, very glaring untruths. He takes issue with him, wherein he says that "there is a surplus in the treasury of $125,000,000." "There never can be a surplus," replies Mr. Carothers, "of one dollar, so long as our government owes that one dollar. We do not say of a merchant who owes $1,000,000 and has $100,000 in the bank, that he has a surplus of $100,000. We simply say that he has the ability to liquidate his indebtedness to that extent. The Republican party proposes to use the falsely called surplus in the purchase of bonds, in educating the wards of the nation, in the improvement of our rivers and harbors, and for preparing for war in time of profoundest peace. The party to which Dr. Abbott belongs proposes to increase this surplus, by an increased importation of goods of foreign manufacture." Mr. Carothers admits that the free trade theory is beautiful, but, continues he, "I have been taught to believe that my first duty is to my family, my second to the community in which I live, my third to the state or nation to which I owe allegiance, and whose protection I justly claim."

The best of Mr. Carother's letter is when he answers Dr. Abbott's statement that he "is not prepared to say whether Christ, if living in America, would be a tariff reformer or a Mugwump." Mr. Carothers declares, "I am prepared to say that he was not a Pharisee, and therefore not a Mugwump, or a civil service revenue reformer-independent voter, as he would put it, and more than this, I am prepared to say that he publicly rebuked the Pharisees for trying to make men believe that they were better than their neighbors, as he doubtless would have rebuked the Mugwumps had he been an American four years ago for making civil service reform, their excuse for deserting the party which had conceived and inaugurated that reform and for supporting the party which had not yet learned the first letter of the alphabet of that question. That the excuse of the Mugwump was false and hypocritical is verified by the fact that they are to-day, as they were four years ago, secretly the advocates of free trade, and for his reputation I am glad that he is candid enough to admit that he has nothing to say as to civil service reform in the present issue."

Henry George's plan of making congressmen eligible from any state or district contains nothing novel in it. It would be hard to find any thing in the constitution or statutes prohibiting any citizen from holding a seat in Congress conferred by some district distant from his home. It may be remembered that some years ago the Hon. Charles Foster declined a nomination informally offered to him by another district, after his own had been so gerrymandered as to make success impossible.

Stark is a county in great part given up to manufacturing, and its industries are such as will be most severely crippled should the Democratic free trade idea prevail. The working men hereabouts understand the question. They have not had McKinley in their midst preaching the gospel of protection a dozen years for nothing. They cannot be brought over to the Mills theory, but they can be deceived. And an effort is being made to deceive them. They are being systematically informed that the Mills bill is not going to bring about free trade nor anything like free trade. The idea is beind put in circulation that the Democratic party is a protective party in every sense of the word. This is in accordance with Congressman Breckenridge's pronunciament: "All our efforts will be directed to convince the voters that the bill itself is not free trade. We've got to do that or be defeated." Republicans need to grasp the situation, and disseminate the truth. The Mills bill is a long step in the direction of free trade, and the Democratic party is bound to give the country ultimate free trade, if it is voted into power at the next election.

THE COUNCIL

Is Worried About Fire Brick.

CONTRACTOR LEMMONS THROWS UP THE JOB, BUT THE COUNCIL WILL NOT AGREE TO IT.

A Remonstrance Against the Construction of the Main Street Sewer, and Many Other Matters of Municipal Moment.

Every member of the city council was present Wednesday night.

The street commissioner's report for the week ending August 4, amount $56.75, was accepted.

A petition was read, signed by J. W. Foltz and others, asking for stone street crossings on the west side of East across South, Oak and Tremont streets. Referred to the paving and grading committee.

An ordinance regulating the riding of bicycycles in the city was read the third time and passed.

The street and alley committee reported the investigation of the alleged damage sustained by Michael Berg, on the west boundary of the city. The committee reported adversely to the claim.

The mayor, city engineer and chief of fire department reported that they, being by law constituted the authorities to see that all buildings were properly provided with fire escapes, had made an inspection. Certain establishments, notably Russell & Co.'s had been found in perfect condition, but others were poorly arranged for egress in case of fire. The owners of such property had been notified to make the necessary changes, to conform with the statutes and had failed to comply. The limitation of time had expired, and the names were submitted to the council for action. They were, J. G. Bucher, S. A. Conrad and the owner of the Waverly Hotel.

Mr. Clutz moved that the matter be referred to the city solicitor, who is required to see that the law is enforced.

Resolution by Mr. Leu: That the property owners on both sides of Duncan street, from Green to Tremont, be ordered to lay stone flagging. Lost, Messrs. Boerner, Hering, Jarvis, Volkmor and Blumenschein voting no.

Resolution by Mr. Boerner: That the property owners on the south side of Cherry street, from Mill to Akron, be ordered to set curbing and lay gutters and stone flagging. Lost, Messrs. Jarvis, Leu, Bowman and Clutz voting no.

Resolution by Mr. Volkmor: That J. G. Warwick shall within three days after notification, repair and grade the east end of South street, from the lot of T. H. Focke to the intersection of the south end of Elm street in J. E. McLain's addition, according to stakes given by the council. Passed, Mr. Leu voting no.

A remonstrance against the construction of the East Main street sewer signed by Henry Beatty, E B. Upham, J. Henry, Mrs. Mary McCullough, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Crawford, I. Weirich, H. Gribble, Ph. Morganthaler, and others, in all eighteen, was read. The remonstrance stated that in the opinion of the signers, the fall provided by the specifications would not be sufficient to make the drainage perfect.

Wm. McMillan, attorney for the signers of the remonstrance, addressed the council. He conceded the right of the council to order the building of a sewer, when in its opinion the welfare of the city demanded it, and he only asked that the communication be carefully considered.

Engineer Miller said that his plans insured perfect drainage.

Mr. Bowman moved that the remonstrance be referred to the street and and alley committee. Carried. Mr. Boerner voting no.

Clerk White read a letter addressed to the council, by Edward Kitzmiller, treasurer of the Massillon Brick and Stone Company. He stated that he had received a note from G. W. Lemmons, and he had replied to Mr. Lemmons that the company was ready to fulfil the contract and furnish the brick for the proposed street paving, and that in case it turned out impossible for the brick to be finished at the Massillon works in time, they had arranged for securing them elsewhere. He had also stated to Mr. Lemmons that the company would not give bond to that gentleman for two thousand dollars, as it regarded its commercial standing as a sufficient guarantee of its ability to carry out its obligations.

Clerk White then read a letter from G. W. Lemmons, expressing a desire to give up the contract for street paving, without furnishing reasons.

A dead silence followed the reading of the correspondence which was broken by Clerk White, who said that he had in his possession a copy of a letter sent by G. W. Lemmons to the Brick and Stone Company, which had called forth the reply from the company that it would not give bond. The letter stated that the writer, Mr. Lemmons, had visited Massillon, also the brick works where he had inspected the brick. From the number of brick there, and the manner in which they were being turned out, it was impossible, in his opinion, for them to finish enough this fall, to complete the job. He had declined to express an opinion of the quality of the brick to the council, for, as he could say nothing good of it, he did not care to say any thing ill. However he would frankly tell the Brick Company that instead of making better brick, it was making poorer brick. Inasmuch as both he and the Brick Company had been kindly and considerately treated by the city, it now became them to jointly see that the city was treated in the same way, and the intimation was that the company ought to secure the city or give up its contract.

A telegram was then produced by President Blumenschein, which he had just received from Contractor Lemmons at Wheeling. Mr. Lemmons announced that he could not be present, but that any action taken by the council would be satisfactory to him.

The entire correspondence was referred to the street and alley committee, to effect if possible a thorough understanding between the contractor, and brick manufacturers, and to report at the next meeting.

Mr. Boerner announced that the council had planned much and done nothing. That money was lying idle in the fire department fund, while parts of the city were in great need of water. He moved that the Water Company be instructed to lay a six inch main from Cherry street, on Mill, to Short East street, a distance of about one mile. Amended by Mr. Leu to include East Oak and East South streets.

Clerk White was again called upon to certify that there was no money in the water fund, to pay for the hydrant rental.

Mr. Boerner withdrew his motion, and moved that the water committee be instructed to consult the solicitor, and arrange for the transfer of money from some fund where not needed, to the water fund. Carried.

The engineer explained that Thorn street is but a thirty-three foot thoroughfare, and that the residents of the north side, between Hill and Mill, in order to secure good sidewalks, had deeded to the city a strip seven feet wide. The residents of the south side now desired walks, but were not willing to donate land, as had been the case on the other side. A resolution was thereupon passed making the sidewalks on the south side of that street only five feet instead of eight, as asked for by the property owners. Adjourned.

BILLS PAID.

L. Limbach	$156 75
Henry Rice	8 60
A. Clemens	44 38
P. Dieffenbacher	5 40
John Gise and others	94 06
Geo. Young	11 14
Wm. Volkmor	14 85

Stopped the Convention.

CANTON, August 8.—Joseph J. Greeves, editor of the Catholic Knight, of Cleveland, instituted a suit in mandamus here to-day to compel the grand council to admit him to a seat in the convention he claiming to have been elected a delegate by the branch in Cleveland. Greeves came in conflict with the authority of Bishop Gilmour, through which he was deprived of the privilege of the grand council and refused a seat in the present convention. The officers of the association have employed counsel and will fight the case in court.

A Silver Wedding.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Witt, about three miles north of Massillon, over sixty guests were received Wednesday, the occasion being the twenty-fifth anniversary, or silver wedding, of Mr. and Mrs. Witt. There was dancing, and all sorts of amusements, and innumerable handsome presents were left with the hosts, to remind them of the event. Among those present from out of town were: Mrs Miller and Miss Julia Witt, of Virginia City, Nev.; Mrs. Bacherer, of Canton; Mrs. Kirchberger, of Johnson's Corners; and Mr. George Fox, of Elton.

Ohio Crops.

Columbus, August 7.—An advance slip of the official report of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, showing the condition of wheat, oats and potatoes, August 1, 1888, was given out to-day:

The general condition of crops is above that reported July 1.

Wheat shows an advance of one point, making sixty-one per cent. of a full average crop. The quality, however, is below the expectation of a month ago. Wheat on clay lands was stuck with rust, while that on well drained, strong lands was of good quality.

The Centennial Exhibition.

At the last meeting of the Stark County Centennial Society it was decided to erect a cottage on the grounds at Columbus, at a cost of two hundred and thirty dollars. John K. Niesz, of Alliance, W. D. Oberlin, of Massillon, and M. Butzer, of Canton, will receive specimens of early fruit for exhibition, and will forward them. The ladies at once shall send their entries intended for the woman's department to the secretary, H. R. Packer, at Canton, who will forward the same to Columbus.

Do not Think for a Moment

that catarrh will run true wear out. The theory is false. Men try to believe it because it would be pleasant if true, but it is not as all know. Do not let an acute attack of cold in the head remain unattended. It is liable to develope catarrh. You can rid yourself of the cold and avoid all chance of catarrh by using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. If already afflicted rid yourself of this troublesome disease speedily by the same means. At all druggists.

THE GARFIELD MONUMENT

What an Independent Correspondent Knows About It.

CLEVELAND, August 8, 1888.

While waiting for the evening boat, I took a little trip out to Woodlawn, on Tuesday, to see the architectural wonder of the Forest City, now approaching completion. The Garfield monument will, when finished, be one of the finest pieces of masonry in this country. The monument is one hundred feet high, and the diameter of the base fifty feet. It is built on one of the many hills of Woodlawn cemetery, and from the top all Cleveland can be seen, although nearly six miles distant. The walls at the base are seven and one-half feet thick. In the basement is the burial chamber, yet one might stand directly over all that remains of one of Ohio's most illustrious sons and not know it, as there is nothing to indicate its presence. This, however, will soon be changed, as a stone casement is to be built, into which will be placed the casket. North of this chamber is another not quite so large, set apart for his mother, where, at her request, she will be buried. East and west of this chamber are two more for other members of the family if they so desire.

The memorial chamber extends from the ground floor to the top (there being but one room over it) and in this room will be placed a nine foot marble statue of President Garfield representing him as a statesman. Before this statue and a little higher than its head will be placed two more, one of war, the other peace. War will be arrayed in full armor, while Peace will hold in its extended hand the olive branch. Running entirely around this room are two rows of windows. These windows are to be of Venetian stained glass. The first row will represent the thirteen original States and Ohio. This window will show the house in which President Garfield was born. The second row will present the funeral procession, every nation of the world participating.

The dome shaped ceiling will be so inland with Venetian glass as to represent the American flag, the stars in the center and the stripes extending down on all sides. Around the top on the outside are twelve niches in which are to be placed statues representing the signs of the zodiac. Above the main entrance is a terra cotta frieze, which represents five important scenes in President Garfield's life; the first pictures him as a country school teacher; the second, a soldier delivering at the risk of his life important messages to General Thomas; the third, a public speaker addressing a mass meeting; the fourth, taking the oath of office; the fifth and last shows his body lying in state. The monument will be completed this fall, the total cost being in the neighborhood of two hundred thousand dollars.

A. E. S.

The West Virginia Exposition.

The West Virginia Expositions and State Fairs, which have annually been attended by many Massillon people, have each year proved better than the last. This year a great big effort has been made to leave the excellent records of all other years far in the rear, and the managers think that it will be successful. The exhibition will open on August 27, and will continue until the 31st. The premium list is a wonder, and the competition is open to the world. Entries for the trotting and pacing races close August 20th. All running race entries close August 27, and all other entries close August 27.

Gone, but not Forgotten.

John Fields, the talented knight of the glittering blade, mourns the loss of about five dollars, taken from his till sometime Sunday. The thief secured entrance through the back door, which leads out into the basement of the Hotel Conrad.

The Death of Mrs. Palmer.

Mrs. Margaret Palmer died at the home of her father, Joseph Reed, on the corner of Hill and Oak streets, at 5 o'clock Tuesday morning. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Church Notice.

Service and holy communion at St. Timothy's P. E. Church on Sunday next at 10:30. Service at the colored chapel at 2:30.

New Books.

The following new books have been received by the Independent Company:

Richard's new method for the piano forte. Stiff backs $1.

'Our Boys' College Songs," being a collection of songs sung at the different colleges. 25 cents.

"Philip Eamscliffe," author of "Archie Lovell." Paper 50 cents.

"A Family Doom" and "The Maiden Widow," by Miss Southworth. Paper 25 cents.

"The Quick or the Dead," by Amelie Reyes. Boards 50 cents, paper 25.

"The Lamplighter" by Maria S. Cummings. Paper 25 cents.

"American Protectionist Manual," by Giles B. Stibbins. Paper 50 cents.

A new invoice of cloth bound books to retail at 35 cents, has been received. Among them are "Kit Carson," "Daniel Boone," Robenson Crusoe," "Waverly" and many others so well known.

Very Sensible "Japs."

In Japan the old school physicians are permitted to wear only wooden swords. This is a gently sarcastic way of expressing the opinion that they kill enough people without using weapons. But the druggist who introduced Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery into the Empire carries a fine steel blade. It was found that all who tried this wonderful remedy for coughs, colds, consumptive tendencies, blood skin and liver troubles were, without exception, greatly benefited. The Mikado himself is said to have "tried it" his system by its use, and the importer was therefore permitted the exceptional honor of wearing the sword of the nobility.

IT IS FORMALLY OPENED.

THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE ON COASTERS HARBOR ISLAND.

A Course of Lectures, by Some of the Best Authority on Naval Warfare, Already Begun—The Future Existence of the Institution no Longer in Doubt.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—The naval war college, at Coasters Harbor Island, which was formally opened Monday by Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., president of the college, commenced its regular course of lectures Tuesday morning. President Mahan lectured on naval history in the morning, and Lieut. John F. Meigs, fleet gunnery officer of the North Atlantic squadron, one of the regular staff officers of Admiral Luce, brought out some very valuable points in connection with modern naval gunnery during the afternoon session.

Among the most prominent persons present at the college lectures were Admiral David D. Porter, Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, Commodore W. S. Schley, of Arctic fame; Maj. W. R. Livermore, United States engineer; Capt. William Bainbridge-Hoff, commanding the Ossipee; Capt. Oscar F. Heyerman, commanding the Yantic; Capt. Colby M. Chester, commanding the Galena; Commander C. F. Goodrich, of the torpedo station; Capt. W. S. Dana, and many other prominent army and navy officers.

Capt. Mahan, in speaking of the college, said:

"The past year has marked for the college a period of misfortune and depression, to which all human enterprises are liable. The uncertainty of its future existence, due to doubt whether congress would appropriate the money necessary to go on, has been known to the service generally.

"That doubt and uncertainty has been removed finally. Not only has an unfavorable majority been changed to a favorable one, but there has been received from the most persistent of our opponents a kindly, generous letter announcing his intention of ceasing his opposition and wishing us success in our endeavors. The favorable result in congress has been due to the hearty support of professional opinion in the navy."

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S FUNERAL.

Many Notable Persons to be Present at the Obsequies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The funeral of Gen. Sheridan here next Saturday, while not on a great scale, will be imposing from the character of the attendance and will be as impressive as the Catholic church can make it.

The lot set apart at Arlington will be consecrated in advance by the bishop. St. Matthew's church will be prepared for the occasion, and the leading dignitaries of the church in the east will take part in the burial masses and ceremonies. Special music will be prepared. The president and cabinet, the foreign legations, the leading officers of the army and navy, will be present, and the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army organization will be fully represented. Congress will send committees and a large company of distinguished men from all parts of the union will be here. Troops have been ordered from New York harbor and Fortress Monroe.

The State Offices Will Close.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 9.—Governor Waterman issued an order Tuesday that the state offices be closed Saturday, the date of Gen. Sheridan's funeral. He also requested that business houses be closed during the hour of the funeral.

Roasted Alive.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 9.—A special from Durango, Col., gives particulars of a horrible accident on the open field, far from the habitation of man. A ranchman named Roberts had been working some miles away for another ranchman named Saline. Recently old man Roberts visited the Saline ranch to see his son. When the ranch was reached he was horrified to find the house in a mass of ruins. After a brief search he discovered the body of his son, frightfully burned and disfigured. Further search resulted in the discovery of Saline's body, also burned almost beyond recognition. The fire doubtless rose while the victims were sleeping.

An Indian Outbreak Feared.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 9.—The following is part of a letter from Constable Green, who shot the Indian over whose murder the trouble began:

"HAZLETON FORT, July 15.

"It is dangerous to stay here. There are but five of us in the fort, against 500 wild Indians, and all on the murder. They have killed five men since we came up, and they say they are going to kill all of us some night. We don't get much sleep. Have to keep a guard on all the time. We do not know when they intend attacking us. We have sent to Victoria for more troops, and hope they will come up soon, but the Skeena river is so bad that it will take three or four weeks to get here. We do not know the moment we will be shot from the bushes, and dare not venture from the fort."

That Tired Feeling

The warm weather has a debilitating effect, especially upon those who are within doors most of the time. The peculiar, yet common, complaint known as "that tired feeling," is the result. This feeling can be entirely overcome by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives new life and strength to all the functions of the body.

"I could not sleep; had no appetite. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to sleep soundly; could get up without that tired and languid feeling; and my appetite improved." R. A. SANFORD, Kent, Ohio.

Strengthen the System

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, stimulates my appetite, and seems to brighten me all over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

R. W. Tansill & Co., 55 State St., Chicago, WANT ONE Active (Merchant only) in Every Town for

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

J. M. Schaefer & Bro., Druggists, Sole Agent at Massillon.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Continental Square is being fenced.

Mrs. Anna Bates, the Seville giantess, is dead.

A. S. Arter, of Canton, dealer in men's furnishing goods has assigned.

Only two Pittsburg firms have thus far failed to sign the Amalgamated Association scale.

Lexington township, outside of Alliance, has voted "dry" by a majority of eighty-four votes.

The Agricultural Society has decided to build a grand stand with a seating capacity of 1500 people.

The Grafton furnaces at Leetonia, which have been idle for a long time, will soon be blown in.

The Canton school teachers receive less pay than those of almost any city in this part of the country.

The Pennsylvania Society of Stark county will meet on the fair grounds on Saturday, August 18, at 10 a. m.

The school population of Massillon is 3,325, an increase of 103 in one year. The increase of 1887 was but 70.

The Corns Iron Works started up Monday morning, and will be working full in all departments by Wednesday.

The excursion of the employes of the Massillon Bridge Company to Camp Chippewa will take place Saturday. The railroad fare will be fifty cents.

Salem's council has finally accepted the water works, and The Era claims they have one of the best systems in the State, with a plentiful supply of water.

The Salem Era publishes a list of fifty-two residents of that place who voted for Harrison and Tyler, and who are organizing a Harrison and Morton club.

The Democraic primary election will be held Saturday, August 25, from 1 to 7 o'clock. J. E. Monnot was elected chairman, and J. C. Harmony secretary, of the executive committee.

E. J. Walker, of Navarre, and Paul Field, of Canton, have been announced as Democratic aspirants for the position of county recorder. J. A. Schaefer, of Canton, is willing to be nominated for coroner.

The county commissioners to-day sold sixteen thousand dollars' worth of bonds to S. E. Keene & Co., of Chicago, at a premium of $12.77. The bonds run seven years and bear interest at six per cent.—Canton Repository.

Brown, Bonnell & Co., of Youngstown, employ two thousand men; McCurdy & Co. and the Youngstown Rolling Mill Company, of the same place, employ twelve hundred and eight hundred respectively. These firms have signed the scale.

Governor D. B. Hill, of New York, arrived in this city from Washington, Sunday morning, and put up at the Russell House until the evening train left for Youngstown, whither he was going on a business mission.—Alliance Review.

A horse owned by Miller & Hurford, Canton liverymen, which had been driven to Wilmot yesterday, was attacked by colic on the return trip, and died almost immediately after reaching P. Gribble's livery stable in this city. The animal was probably worth $150.

The use of the park band stand has been asked for one evening, not yet made definite, for the Minglewood band, of North Lawrence, whose members desire to give a concert in this city. This organization is composed entirely of hard working coal miners, who have instructed themselves.

The following rules have recently been issued by the postoffice department; "Hereafter all uncalled for postal cards will be returned to the writer after thirty days, and advertised letters will be kept two weeks instead of four, as heretofore, before being sent to the dead letter office at Washington."

Sixty-seven is the figure reached today. Joseph Davenport, the builder of bridges and fisher of fish, is the sixty sixth, and Allan Weidner, one of Tuscarawas township's best citizens, is the sixty-seventh. They both voted for old Tippecanoe way back in '40, and they will vote for Benjamin Harrison in November. Send in some more names!

The Canton News-Democrat states that eleven Springfield workmen have left the new Canton watch works, owing to dissatisfaction with the men and with their boarding places. The News-Democrat declares that the rumor that they left because they regarded the building as unsafe is untrue. The floors shake slightly, but there is no indication of any serious weakness.

A deputy United States marshal, accompanied by several assistants, arrived at Columbus, O., a few nights ago, having in charge nine Indians of the Apache tribe convicted of murder and sentenced to terms in the Ohio penitentiary ranging from five years to ten. They had been so securely shackled that it was necessary to obtain the services of the prison blacksmith to file the rivets of their irons.—Exchange.

The seventeenth annual reunion of the 26th Independent Battery, will be held at Meyer's lake on the 16th inst. This is the battery which was captured from the rebels at Champion Hills by the gallant 32d Ohio veterans, May 16, 1863. But few members of the battery yet remain in this vicinity, among which are Capt. T. D. Yost, of Minerva, James G. Hogue, L. H. Milner, Ross Rue and Richard Tombaugh, of this city.—Alliance Standard Review.

The miners at Salineville have been on a strike for five weeks and many families are nearly starving. The miners claim that the screens in use there are a quarter of an inch wider than at any other place. In view of this they claim free coal; but the operators claim they must pay for coal. Then the men demanded the reduction of the screens to the regular size. Beside the advantage of the larger screen the operators at Salineville take one hundred tons of nut for every two hundred and fifty tons of lump mixed, while at other mines the take-off is only sixty-five tons. Most of the miners are away seeking work elsewhere, and there seems little prospect of a settlement.—Exchange.

The Standard Oil Company's pipe line from Lima, O., to South Chicago was tested last week by sending a quantity of water through it. The water left Lima Saturday, July 21st, and got to Chicago last Friday. No leaks were discovered. A stream of crude oil was started Monday. The oil is propelled by pumping works at Lima. These with other works in contemplation, will deliver about 8,000 barrels daily. The distance is 206 miles. Lima is 300 feet higher than South Chicago, but there is a point on the route, Laketon, Ind., ten feet higher than the starting point. One of the tanks at South Chicago is completed ready to receive oil. It will hold 30,000 barrels.—Exchange.

PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the the Society World.

W. H. McCall is spending a fortnight in Chicago.

Mrs. Frank Voigt, of Cincinnati, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Shettler.

Mrs. G. H. Helfer, of Akron, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Rudolph, on Park street.

Miss Josephine Phillips, of Newark, N. J., is the guest of Miss Russell, on Prospect street.

Mrs. Jacob Beck, of North Mill street, has gone to Cleveland to remain a week, visiting friends.

John Wortley and Maria Guggenburg were married this week, by Justice Thomas Blackburn.

Miss Olive Stevenson, of Youngstown, O., is the guest of Mrs. William Sorg, 160 South East street.

J. Judson Brooks, jr., of Edgeworth, Pa., is the guest of Per Lee Hunt, one of his schoolmates at Williston.

Mr. J. B. Wert left last week for a visit to the scenes of his childhood in Pennsylvania, and expects to be absent some weeks.

Miss Helen Meeker, of Alliance, and Miss Laura Vincent, of Hanover, O., are the guests of Miss Vincent, at the Hotel Conrad.

The Rev. E. L. Kemp and wife have returned to the city, and Mr. Kemp will pass the remainder of his vacation quietly at home.

Charles E. Thompson and Miss Mary I. Wyson, of Massillon, were married by Justice Fulmer, last Saturday evening.—Canton Repository.

Miss Laura B. Downey, a young lady who recently moved from Navarre to Massillon, was married last week to Joseph M. Baker.

Judge Robert Raley and wife and daughter Jessie and son Robert, accompanied by Miss Minnie Sloan, left yesterday for a two weeks' sojourn at Atlantic City.—Carroll Republican.

Dr. Derr's daughter, of Wooster, is visiting Miss Dell Gaddis, at West Brookfield. They, with other friends and relatives, contemplate a week or more to be spent in camp at Chippewa and Turkeyfoot Lakes.

Mr. Charles McGuffey, of Chattanooga, Tenn., accompanied by Miss Theodora Ricks, and Theodore Ricks, of this city, and Miss Georgia Slusser, of Canton, have gone to the Thousand Islands for a three weeks' outing.

The Misses Jennie Wert, Lillian Kaley, Marie Vincent and her cousins, the Misses Helen Meeker, of Alliance, and Laura Vincent, of Hanover, were very pleasantly entertained at Justus, Monday, by their friend, Mrs. James Phillips, *nee* Miss Ida Tinkler.

THE INDIGENT SOLDIERS

Receive Information on an Importan Matter.

The Chapman correspondent has made a pertinent inquiry, why has the allowance to the indigent soldiers been reduced very recently by exactly one-half?

This action was necessary, on the part of the county commission, as their fund was considerably overdrawn, and it is general all over the county. The commission was reduced to the choice of cutting off some of the persons receiving aid altogether, or of making a general reduction. The latter plan seemed most equitable. During the summer months, those dependent upon county assistance are best able to get along without it, and their allowances will be returned to the original amount as soon as possible.

THE THICKEST COAL IN THE VALLEY

Opened Last Night on Jacob Kurtz's Farm.

[From Wednesday's Daily.]

Some weeks ago THE INDEPENDENT had the pleasure of announcing the "find" on Mr. Jacob Kurtz's farm, near Greenville. This farm of one hundred and six acres and five hundred acres of land adjoining is leased by Messrs. C. Russell, C. W. Russell and George W. Phillips. Since then other test holes have been drilled to ascertain exactly the extent and value of the tract. The tools were withdrawn from the third hole last night, after having gone through a vein of the richest Massillon coal six feet and seven inches thick. Mr. Phillips fully believes that the average thickness of the entire vein will be very nearly as great. It took from 5 o'clock yesterday evening until 10 at night for the drillers to go through the strata of coal. The total depth of the hole is one hundred and seventy-nine feet and seven inches.

The discovery of yesterday breaks the record in this valley, being considerably thicker than any coal yet found. Some years ago, at Pigeon Run, coal was opened which approached this in thickness, but the average hereabouts does not exceed four feet four and one-half inches.

AN OLD MASSILLON PASTOR

Dies Very Suddenly in Bucyrus.

The Rev. Dr. Hermann Kortheuer, of Bucyrus, died at his home Monday, very unexpectedly. Scarcely two weeks ago Mr. Kortheuer spent his vacation in this city, and seemed quite well, notwithstanding his seventy years, and his sudden death was caused by some stomach trouble. For fourteen years, from 1864 to 1878, he was the pastor of St. John's church, this city, and was as widely known throughout the county as any man, perhaps, in it. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Theodore Ackeret, of this city, Miss Sophia, who lived with her father, Hermann and Arthur, the well-known pianists, and Paul, an artist of considerable reputation. The Rev. Mr. Kortheuer was a Prussian by birth, but had long been a resident of this country. He was a scholar of no mean attainments, and a musician as well. He reared an accomplished family, and was himself respected and beloved by all who knew him.

THE VOICE OF THE FLOPPER

Is Heard in the Land.

Philip Moke, the night engineer at the station of the Massillon Electric Light Company, is a hard working man, a member of the tin bucket brigade, and as respectable and worthy a citizen as there is in Massillon. Since ever so long ago he has been voting the Democratic ticket, under the mistaken supposition that he was helping his country. But latterly he has been getting hold of good literature, and has learned the a b c of the protection doctrine which is embraced in this one question: What doth it profit a man, if he diminish his living expenses by seventeen cents a day, and lose one dollar a day in wages? He mastered this simple arithmetical problem, discovering that if the Democratic free trade ideas should be ultimately carried out, his net loss would be eighty-three cents a day at the least, so he determined to cut loose from the party bound by its traditions and its promises to bring about free trade, and announces his intention of voting for Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton.

HE IS A CLEVELAND MAN

Because he Expects to Return to England Soon.

The name is not obtainable, but the man referred to is the foreman in Kitzmiller & Wade's stone quarry south of the city. Some well known business men had occasion to visit the quarry last week, and after a long talk with the foreman, who is now well up in years, drifted into politics. Finally one of the visitors inquired as to the foreman's standing, and the latter replied that he would probably vote for Cleveland. This was rather surprising intelligence, and his questioners attempted to argue with him. But the old workingman effectually silenced them when he said: "All this is very true, and if I were a younger man, I would follow your advice. But I'm getting old now, and it won't be long before I'll want to quit work. I'm an Englishmen and nearly all my folks live there yet. I expect to go back there to die, and if Cleveland is elected, free trade will soon follow, and the good times in America will be moved to England. I will vote for Cleveland for the same reason that you gentlemen will vote for Harrison."

THREE MORE!

Hurry up with Your Names.

They are coming on with a rush now. It isn't every man who voted for William H. Harrison, back in the days of '40, and no wonder that they like to go on record as having done so. The three names here given were handed in by I. B. Dangler. These men voted for Harrison's grandfather, and will vote for Harrison's grandson. They are, David Kilgore, of Greenville, James Parks, of Wilmot and David Miller, of Tuscarawas township. The list is now swelled to sixty five. Who will bring it up to seventy?

A SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING

Held in the Union National Bank.

A call was issued Monday evening for a special session of the city council, for the purpose of awarding the contract for constructing the East Main street sewer. The meeting was held in the directors' room of the Union National Bank. All members were present except Mr. Bowman. Mr. Leu offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a vote of six to one, Mr. Boerner voting no:

Resolved, That the bid of R. H. Adams, of Canton, be rejected on account of its informality, and the contract be awarded to the next lowest bidder.

The next lowest bidder is William Crooks, of this city, whose propsition was to construct the sewer for $4,100.

A REPUBLICAN GLEE CLUB

Organized for the Opening Campaign.

Republican campaign organizations are not going to languish this fall, after all. A glee club has at last been formed, with the following membership: Thomas Richards and Cliff Manly, first tenors; Samuel Johns and Charles Simpson, second tenors; James K. Peacock and Charles Hamill, first basses; James Killen and C. F. Balfour, second basses. The club is preparing a fine lot of electrifying music, and will play an important part in coming meetings.

St. Joseph's Society.

St. Joseph's Society, a German organization, composed of members of Catholic churches, elected officers yesterday, the list being subjoined: President, Alois Sailer; vice president, Ed. Rebein; secretary, George Scheer; treasurer Charles Warth; executive committee, Rinehart Keller, L. Wittman, Frank Warth; standing committee, B. Mallman, Jos. Sturme, Cas. Poertner, Geo. Kunz, Jacob Zill, Fred. Heiserer, Adam Stephon, Jno. Clementz, jr.

It happens that St. Joseph's Society will pass its twentieth year of existence, this month. It started in 1868 with thirty-eight members, of whom twelve died and twenty three yet remain in the society. There are now 147 members. The total receipts during the twenty years has amounted to $11,640.37; the total expenditures $10,475 64. In sick benefits $4,300 has been paid out, and to widows and orphans the sum of $2,610 has been paid. St. Joseph's Society is in a fine condition, and gives promise of living twenty years over and over again.

Charley Stutz is Going to Leave.

Charley Stutz, the ancient trumpeter, is about to take his leave of Massillon, and hopes to pass the remainder of his days 'mid peace and plenty in the Dayton Soldiers' Home. He laboriously climbed the stairs and found his way to THE INDEPENDENT office, yesterday, to tell the news in broken German. "Give me good puff to-morrow," said Charley; "I leave on next Tuesday, and I want to see all my friends before I go." Then his voice gave out, for Stutz's lungs are not what they were in those days gone by when mounted, and arrayed in a bright red sash, he used to head the processions and trumpet the calls he learned during the war.

Poor Stutz! Draw the mantle of charity over his shortcomings and wish him more happiness in the Soldiers' Home than as his lot in Massillon. He has been here since 1865, and he blew his last note from his bugle in the Blaine and Logan campaign of '84.

The Day of Reckoning Draweth Near.

"Whisper it gently, but very distinctly," said a grocer this morning, "that the dead beat's time is coming soon. Let him prepare for a reckoning. The work of the Retail Merchants' Association will show itself in two weeks, for at that time between fifteen and twenty habitual dead beats will be crossed from the list of those who can buy anything from any of our members, except for spot cash. This list was read last night, and at our next meeting action will be taken which will make it impossible for them to obtain goods, unless they settle between now and then." The Association includes all but two grocers in the city, the butchers, the tailors and the clothiers.

The Board of Education.

The board of education met Tuesday night, and confined its energies to the payment of bills and the discussion of the question, what to do with the children while the East street school house is building. The board hopes to secure the school rooms attached to St. John's Evangelical church and St. Paul's Lutheran church, but has not yet done so. These rooms are well fitted for the purpose. It is going to be hard work to dispose of all the school children this year. The rooms were all crowded last year, and the razing of the old East street building reduces the accommodations, while the school population has greatly increased.

The Sale of Lake Park.

Lake Park, Meyer's Lake will be sold at administrator's sale on the court house steps, next Saturday afternoon. There is considerable curiosity as to who will buy it, but it is believed that Anton Reymann, the Wheeling brewer, is more desirous of securing it than any one else. He has said that he would bid $20,000, and men rarely announce their highest figures. Reymann paid $30,000 in cash for the other side, for which E. J. Meyer had paid but $13,000 four years previous.

Caught in the Elevator.

Victor Vogt, employed in the drafting department at Russell Company's caught his foot between one of the floors and the platform of an ascending elevator, Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock. It was badly crushed and gives him great pain, but will not have to be amputated

He was a Voter in '40.

Solomon Reinoehl was lost in the rush, but only temporarily. He, too, is one of the sturdy pioneers of Tuscarawas township who had the honor of voting for William Henry Harrison in 1840 and who proposes to drop a ballot for Benjamin in 1888. He is the sixty-second on THE INDEPENDENT's list. Hurrah for Solomon Reinoehl! Bring on another man!

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold to competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall St. N. Y.

5-48t-o-t-u-th-ne-om

Fearful and Wonderful.

The Bible says, "man is fearfully and wonderfully made." But physiologists all concede that the most wonderful portion of man is the nervous system. In it are located the seats of life and mind, and the control of all the bodily organs. When the nerves are destroyed, the part is paralyzed. The flesh, blood and bones are as nothing to it. Derangements of the brain or nerves are the causes of headache fits, dizziness, fluttering of the heart, sexual weakness, sleeplessness, neuralgia, cold hands and feet. A free trial bottle of Dr. Miles' Nervine—the latest and most successful cure for all these diseases, may be had at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Vigor and Vitality

Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is entirely overcome. The blood is purified, enriched, and vitalized, and carries health instead of disease to every organ. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored. The kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated. The brain is refreshed, the mind clear and ready for work. Try it.

An Invarible Sign

Swelling of the ankles or feet when not due to rheumatism, Prof. DeCosta says, is always caused by a weak or diseased heart. So is shortness of breath, pain or uneasiness when lying on the left side, smothering spells. The only cure is Dr. Miles' New Cure. Sold at Z. T. Baltzly's.

Don't Whip a Sick Horse.

Nor take Cathartic pills when your bowels or liver are sluggish. They are whips. But try—once at least—Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills. They act through the nerves. Samples free at Baltzly's.

A Great Surprise

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and that any druggist is authorized by the proprietor of this wonderful remedy to give you a sample bottle free? It never fails to cure acute or chronic coughs. All druggists sell Kemp's Balsam. Large bottles 50c and $1.

Plump and Rosy Babies

"Had it not been for Lactated Food our little baby must have died. She has been using it for three months, and is a plump, healthy, rosy-cheeked baby."—*Mrs. Mollie Lappin, Kokomo, Ind.*

Sleep All Night, Happy All Day

"We tried other foods, but, finding none to agree with our little girl we used your Lactated Food. She began at once to gain flesh, and improved in health. To-day she is as bright, lively, and hearty as any child can be, sleeping twelve hours at a stretch, and waking up laughing every morning."—*Wm. S. Travis, 127½ Sumach St., Toronto, Ont*

Cutting Teeth Easily

"Lactated Food is an excellent food for teething children. My baby is using it, and is cutting her teeth this hot weather without any trouble."—*Mrs. Minna O. Brand, Iantha, Mo.*

Saved from Cholera Infantum

"Our baby had Cholera Infantum, and until we tried Lactated Food, we could find nothing to stay on its stomach. It retained your Food without any trouble, and soon recovered."—*Mrs. E. W. Logan, West Monterey, Pa.*

THE RESULT OF USING

LACTATED FOOD.

Most Nourishing and Economical of Foods. 150 Meals for an Infant for $1. Easily prepared. At Druggists—25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

A valuable pamphlet on "The Nutrition of Infants and Invalids," free on application. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

GREAT REDUCTION!

—IN—

DRESS GOODS

—AT—

CRONE'S.

I will close out my entire stock of Summer Dress Goods at the following prices:

Seersuckers, worth 12½ and 15 cents, for.....8 cents
Pacific Lawns, worth 12½ and 15 cents, for.....8 cents.
Domestic Satines, worth 12½ and 15 cents, for.....10½ cents.
Batiste, one yard wide, worth 12½ and 15 cents, for.....10½ cents.
Wool Challies worth 20 and 25 cents, for.....15 cents
Best French Satines, worth 35 and 40 cents, for.....25 cents

Also one lot of All Wool Dress Goods 36 inches wide, worth 35 and 40c., will be closed out at 25 cents.

46 inch All Wool Henriettas latest and most desirable shades, former price $1.00, will close out the entire line at 75 cents.

You will find my store headquarters for Black Wool Henriettes, Black Cashmeres, Black and Colored Silks, Embroideries and Lace Flouncing.

I will also place on sale two cases of Prints at 3 cents per yard. Five bales of Unbleached 4-4 Muslin at 5 cents per yard.

My stock of Fancy Parasols will be closed out at and below cost. An inspection of my new goods will convince you that you can save from 20 to 25 per cent. on every dollar and from $1 to $2 on every Parasol.

Come Early to avoid the rush, This sale will commence

FRIDAY, JULY 6TH.

FRANK CRONE,

Sailer's Block, Cor. Main and Erie. - - - MASSILLON, OHIO.

COLEMAN,

THE RELIABLE JEWELER

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylonite Frames.

WE CAN SUIT YOU.

Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Diamonds, Watches, Siverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc.

COLEMAN'S 5 Erie Street

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SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

P FROM the south at break of day,
Bringing to Winchester fresh dismay,
The affrighted air with a shudder bore,
Like a herald in haste, to the chieftain's door
The terrible grumble and rumble and roar,
Telling the battle was on once more,
And Sheridan twenty miles away.

And wider still those billows of war
Thundered along the horizon's bar:
And louder yet into Winchester rolled
The roar of that red sea uncontrolled,
Making the blood of the listener cold,
As he thought of the stake in that fiery fray,
And Sheridan twenty miles away.

But there is a road from Winchester town,
A good, broad highway leading down:
And there through the flush of the morning light,
A steed as black as the steeds of night,
Was seen to pass, as with eagle flight.
As if he knew the terrible need,
He stretched away with his utmost speed;
Hills rose and fell; but his heart was gay,
With Sheridan fifteen miles away.

Still sprung from those swift hoofs, thundering south,
The dust, like smoke from the cannon's mouth;
Or the trail of a comet, sweeping faster and faster,
Foreboding to traitors the doom of disaster.
The heart of the steed, and the heart of the master,
Were beating like prisoners assaulting their walls,
Impatient to be where the battlefield calls;
Every nerve of the charger was strained to full play,
With Sheridan only ten miles away.

Under his spurning feet, the road
Like an arrowy Alpine river flowed,
And the landscape sped away behind
Like an ocean flying before the wind,
And the steed, like a bark fed with furnace fire,
Swept on, with his wild eye full of fire.
But lo! he is nearing his heart's desire;
He is snuffing the smoke of the roaring fray,
With Sheridan only five miles away.

The first that the general saw were the groups
Of stragglers, and then the retreating troops;
What was done—what to do—a glance told him both,
And striking his spurs, with a terrible oath,
He dashed down the line, 'mid a storm of huzzas,
And the wave of retreat checked its course there, because
The sight of the master compelled it to pause.
With foam and with dust the black charger was gray;
By the flash of his eye, and his red nostril's play
He seemed to the whole great army to say,
"I have brought you Sheridan all the way,
From Winchester town, to save the day."

Hurrah, hurrah for Sheridan!
Hurrah, hurrah for horse and man!
And when their statues are placed on high,
Under the dome of the Union sky,
The American soldiers' temple of fame,
There with the glorious general's name
Be it said in letters both bold and bright:
"Here is the steed that saved the day
By carrying Sheridan into the fight,
From Winchester—twenty miles away!"

Hints to the Fair Sex.

The blonde suffers during the summer season, for extreme warmth will give her face a dry, colorless look that is by no means desirable. If she is a wise woman she will not waste her time on any washes, but will rub her face every night with a little pure olive oil. She need not put on sufficient to make her face look greasy, but just enough to make it smooth and make her conscious of the sensation of smoothness. For the other extreme reached by the blonde—an oily skin—a teaspoonful of borax in a basin of water will be found a good wash. The little black spots, that come oftenest on the nose or about the chin, are most easily removed by a watch key. Put a little oil or vaseline on the spot and then press it out with the rim of the key. Because of the broad edge it hurts less than the squeezing with the fingers and is more certain. The wise maiden would be the one that attends to this at night, so that if the spot is bruised or red a little oil can be put on it and by morning it will be in good condition.

Our grandmothers were beautiful at 70; nowadays the rose is cultivated until its enormous size is wondered at, but its perfume is gone. So it is with our women. Many of them are passée at 25; although the fact that the fashionable novelists are recognizing, as Balzac did, the charm of the woman of 30, still her attraction is as yet confined to the French sets in large cities. There should be no lines on the face or hollows in the cheeks of the woman of 23, and if there are, they must come from lack of sleep or improper food, for even care will scarcely show itself so soon. Eat well, sleep well and bathe often will be the best prescription. To eat well is an art; for to eat so that the stomach may be satisfied and regulated and the personal appearance improved is to be desired.—"Bab" in Philadelphia Times.

The Indians of "Rancho Chico."

The Indian village, Mechoopika, is about ten minutes' walk from the Bidwell mansion, beyond the orchard to the west. It lies in a group of cottonwoods, and is pretty and healthy. There is a school taught by a refined young American girl; the houses are plain wooden ones, quite as neat as ordinary Portuguese laborers' houses. When one enters, a few pictures, decent furniture, curtains in some cases, sewing machines and musical instruments are seen. They show great dignity and simplicity in their intercourse with strangers. When better acquainted they are hearty hearted and childlike, they enjoy life, and have a delightful sense of humor. They seem entirely to lack personal pride in dress, except on really grand occasions. Let they have solid self respect, and constantly

[illegible] in their school and in [illegible] are as modest and well behaved [illegible] as one could wish to see, no better than the Indian peasant children [illegible] city [illegible] clipping [illegible] that of [illegible] children [illegible]

[illegible] principal [illegible] the chair [illegible] Shall the Harvest [illegible] to the Reaper came forward and [illegible] fully sang "Nothing but Leaves."

DURABLE TIMBER.

The Chief of the Forestry Division Tells How to Treat Timber.

In a bulletin recently issued from the forestry division of the agricultural department at Washington occurs the following advice on treating timber so as to insure its durability:

Early winter felling (December) should have the preference. Always remove the bark from felled timber to aid seasoning, but not from the standing tree. If winter felled shape the timber to size within a fortnight after felling and have it placed on blocks away from sun and rain as much as possible as it ought not to dry too rapidly. Sufficiently thorough seasoning for most purposes is obtained in from twelve to eighteen months, while for special work according to the size, from two to ten years is required.

When timber is cut in the leaf it is advantageous to let the trees lie full length until the leaves are thoroughly withered two or three weeks before cutting to size. With conifers this is good practice at any season, and if it can be done, all winter felled trees should be left lying to leaf out in spring, by which most of the sap is worked out and evaporated.

The best method of obtaining proper seasoning without costly apparatus in shorter time is to immerse the prepared timber in water from one to three weeks to dissolve the fermentable matter near est the surface. This is best done by running water—if such is not at hand, a bath may be substituted, the water of which needs frequent change. Timber so treated, like raft timber, will season more quickly and is known to be more durable.

If practicable the application of boiling water or steam is an advantage in leaching out the sap.

Never apply paint or any other coating to green or unseasoned timber. If the wood is not well dried or seasoned, the [illegible] will only hasten decay.

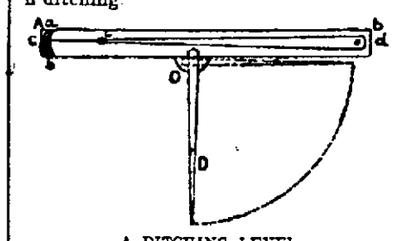
Good coatings consist of oily or resinous substances, which make a smooth coat, capable of being uniformly applied, they must cover every part, must not crack, and possess a certain amount of plasticity after drying. Coal tar, with or without sand or plaster or pitch, especially if mixed with oil of turpentine and applied hot (thus penetrating more deeply), answers best. A mixture of three parts coal tar and one part clean, unsalted grease, to prevent the tar from drying until it has had time to fill the minute pores, is recommended. One barrel of coal tar will cover 300 posts. Wood tar is not serviceable because it does not dry.

Oil paints are next in value. Boiled linseed oil or any other drying vegetable—not animal—oils are used with lead or any other body (like pulverized charcoal) to give substance. Immersion in crude petroleum is also recommended.

Charring of those parts which come into contact with the ground can be considered only as an imperfect preservative, unless a considerable layer of charcoal is formed, and if it is not carefully done the effect is often detrimental, as the process both weakens the timber and produces cracks, thus exposing the interior to ferments.

The Correct Grade in Ditching.

In the figure annexed is illustrated the principle on which an instrument can be made that will, says a correspondent in Rural New Yorker, enable the most inexperienced to determine the proper grade in ditching.



A DITCHING LEVEL.

This leveling instrument, according to the authority given, may be made of a board five feet, eight inches long, six inches wide, and one half inch thick, made the shape of A, B, a pointer c d, made exactly five and a half feet long turning on d, a foot D, slotted and bolted on the board at C. At the end A of the board A B is a graduated arc divided into spaces one-sixteenth of an inch each. On the pointer c d is a level [illegible]. The upper edge of the pointer should be parallel with the edge of the board A B. To use it drive a stake at the lower end, where the outlet of the ditch is, exactly the same height as the board is at A. Sight the edge A B to the top of this stake. Push the pointer c d down (or up as the case may be) until it is level, and the point should be at zero of the arc. Then read the number of sixteenths from zero to the pointer's end. This will give the fall per rod. As the pointer is five and a half feet long a variation of one-sixteenth of an inch will equal three sixteenths of an inch in fall per rod. Two sixteenths, equal to one eighth of an inch, will indicate a fall of three eighths of an inch per rod, and eight sixteenths, equal to one half inch, will give one and a half inch fall per rod, and so on.

Things Farmers Tell One Another.

The best varieties and species of huckleberry, says A. S. Fuller, of New Jersey, may be grown in every garden where blackberries and raspberries are cultivated. Plants found growing on high, dry ground can be taken up with less labor than those growing in low ground, and usually with a ball of earth about their roots. There is no risk in moving such plants. A huckleberry plantation is very much like an asparagus bed as to permanency, for with ordinary care either will last a lifetime.

P. B. Crandall stated before the Western New York Horticultural society that grapes, picked and wilted, then buried in stone jars three or four feet below the surface, will come out with stems green and fruit plump and bright in the spring.

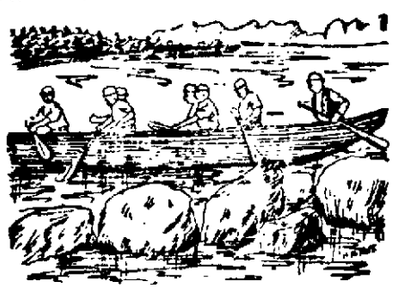
A. C. Hammond, secretary of the Illinois Horticultural society, reports most extraordinary results from spraying his orchard with London purple. He recommends using a pound of purple to three barrels of water and applies with a moderately forcible pump.

A. W. Grover[illegible] that grapes can be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ABOUT ALASKA.

Fourth Paper—The Indians of Our Colony—A Great Difference Between the Sea-Coast and Inferior Indians—The T'linkits or Sea-Coast Indians—One Great Nation, but Many Tribes—They Occupy the Ox's Right or Eastern Horn—Their Curious Carved Totem-Poles—Unlike All Other Indians, They Will Labor—The Interior Indians—Almost Wholly Fish-Eaters.

The Indians of Alaska naturally separate into two great divisions, the sea-coast and the interior Indians, and they differ in energy, social customs, mental and physical characteristics about as radically as any two tribes of Indians in the United States proper; fully as much as the proud Sioux from the degraded "Digger" Indian, or the Mountain Apache from his brother living in the hot, alkali plains. It is the history of Indian life throughout almost all other parts of America, that the savage living near salt water, and easily gaining his living from that element, is the inferior physically and mentally to the inland native who has to hunt, and in every way exercise his brain and body more than the other to keep body and soul together, but in Alaska this rule is quite noticeably reversed, and the Indians of the sea-coast are the



T'LINKIT CANOE.

superiors of their inland brethren, a fact which will be more apparent as we consider each division by itself.

The sea-coast Indians of Alaska are comprised in one large body, called the T'linkits, speaking a common language—the T'linkit tongue, but sub-divided into many tribes, having no other bond to unite them together than this linguistic one. In fact, they have often battled and had prolonged wars against each other, each tribe having its own separate and distinct territory and its own chief and medicine men; sometimes intermarrying it is true, but then that is done occasionally among our own Indian tribes not even speaking the same language. They visit freely, of course, when not at war, and even change allegiance now and then from one tribe to the other. In short, their relations are a little closer than among the different tribes with us, but vastly more separated than the sub-tribes of our great Indian nations, like those of the Sioux or Apache, etc.—which speak one language. These T'linket tribes have their separate names again, as the Tongass, Kou, Kako, Chilkat, Stickeen, Sitka, Auk, Yaukutat, Chilkoot, Hoonyah, Kootznahoo, Takoo and many others; and if one lives in their country long he will hear the few white men there call them by the latter names far oftener than designating them by the general title of "T'linkits," although the latter is not at all uncommon.

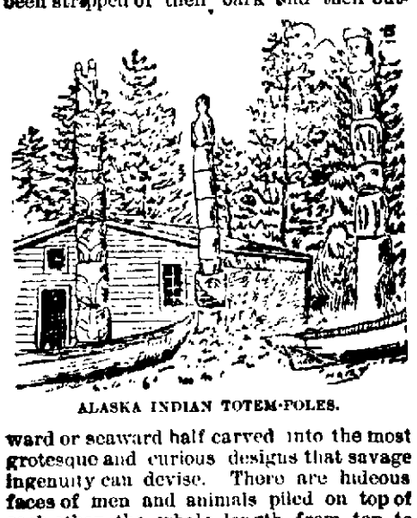
The T'linkits live in the country represented by the right or eastern horn of the hypothetical bullock's head we explained in our first article extending from Mount St. Elias at the base of the horn to its tip at Dixon entrance. On this tip of the horn, however, there are a few Hydah Indians, the great mass of whom are in British Columbia, but these few Hydahs are so small in comparison with the T'linkits, or even their own tribe in British America, that they can be practically disregarded. In habits, appearance and other characteristics they are also very similar to the T'linkits.

They—the T'linkets—number from six to eight thousand, being the largest tribe of Indians in the Northwest. The Russians called them Kolooshes, a title yet heard occasionally in that country.

Their country is a vast archipelago of Alpine islands separated by only narrow channels that one would be sure to mistake for rivers in sailing over them in a steamer, if he was not told that the water was salt and that the current he saw was only the tide rushing out and in. The high, steep shores of the densely wooded islands make travel almost impossible in that direction, and, as a consequence, the T'linkit usually travels in his canoe in going from one point to another.

His village is generally built near the water's edge in a single long-drawn out street just above high tide, and each house is a well-made log cabin of hewn trees often trimmed down to reasonably thin slabs.

In front of these houses is often found one of the most curious characteristics of these most curious natives, which are called "totem poles." Approaching one of these maritime cities of Alaska from the sea (in fact, it can seldom be approached from any other direction) it seems to be to the stranger a great shipping port, with a large number of masts of vessels looming up in the foreground. Getting still nearer these masts are seen to be huge logs, two or three times the height of the house, which have been stripped of their bark and their out-



ALASKA INDIAN TOTEM-POLES.

ward or seaward half carved into the most grotesque and curious designs that savage ingenuity can devise. There are hideous faces of men and animals piled on top of each other the whole length, from top to bottom, interspersed with the most contorted and distorted beaks and claws of birds and beasts, looking like so many consecutive nightmares materialized and transferred to rude statuary. Probably no tribe of American Indians equals the T'linkits in their art of savage sculpture and carving from wood and metal, unless it be their near relatives, the Hydahs of the extreme lower part of Alaska and Upper British Columbia. One article which they make for tourists (for this Southeastern Alaska is the most populous part for the few white people of that territory, and is visited by steamers from the United States regularly), and of which they sell large numbers, is their silver bracelets, made from a United States coin of half-dollar or dollar denomination. They are very neatly and artistically engraved on the outside, and will even pass for white men's work at casual notice. They carve every thing that comes into their hands and on which they can spend the time. The posts to their doorways, their horn and wooden spoons, their dishes of all sorts, and I have in my possession a most beautifully-carved caribou hoof which shows that they utilize every part of that animal except the bleat, and even that they put sho't occasionally.

These T'linkits, so very unlike the Indians of lower latitudes, are not afraid to work, and, in fact, they eagerly seek labor for wages from the whites who can give it. They work at the salmon canneries and in the mines, they enlist on the United States man-of-war and hunt faithfully day after day to supply the markets with game, and in fact they have made it hard for laboring white men to find "a job" that will pay any where in their country, presenting the singular case, as a consequence, of a new and wild frontier district being able to secure good honest labor at reasonable rates.

Each one of the T'linkit tribes is again subdivided into clans (*kwahn* in their own language), usually named after the various animals, birds and fishes, as the Raven, the Bear, the Whale, the Wolf or the Dog-Fish clan, and these clannish relations are some of the most curious in their social customs. The requirements imposed by belonging to one of these clans are of ten times higher than any imposed by the closest ties of blood relationship. Some of these *kwahns* are aristocratic and others plebian, while others rank anywhere between. Among the Chilkets, the Cinnamon Bears overshadow all others, while among the Yakutats the Dog-Fish clan leads socially. Some of the deadliest feuds, that might almost be called wars, and encounters that might be called battles, occasionally occur between clans of the same tribe, and especially between the higher and lower castes.

Their standard of wealth in T'linkitdom is the blanket, as ours is the dollar, and according to the number of these articles a T'linkit Indian has he is classed in his riches.

The T'linkits are fenced off from the interior Indians of the British Northwest Territory by a high range of snow and glacier-clad mountains that skirt the coast of the mainland. In a very few places accessible passes have been found in this ragged range where, by Alpine climbing and hard work, the interior can be gained during a few months in the summer. Through these some of the tribes of the T'linkits travel, carrying trading goods from the white men on the coast to the interior tribes and trading with them for valuable furs and wares and bringing these back over the same perilous paths to be sold to the white traders for their commerce. The Chilkat tribe was particularly noted for these inland tradings, and as a consequence they are the richest of all the T'linkits and probably the richest tribe of Indians in America, due wholly to their own management and exertions. For years they prevented the white men on the coast from entering the interior and forbade the servile Indians of that part of the country from coming out with their furs to trade direct, but as they can now make more money as porters and carrying in material for white miners and prospectors at ten to fifteen cents a pound than they can as middlemen in the fur trade, they have rather encouraged white men to go in. As porters they will carry from one hundred to two hundred pounds a man over the mountain passes.

These Indians of the interior alongside of the T'linkit land are interesting in the extreme, but as they belong to the British

CARVED DANCING-MASKS.

possessions, they only indirectly belong to our subject of "Alaska."

The interior Indians of Alaska begin on the Yukon river where it comes from British America, some 1,200 to 1,300 miles from its mouth, and continue along that stream to within 300 or 400 miles of its mouth, or, roughly speaking, about 1,000 miles of waterway. Below the Indians, on the lower Yukon, are the Eskimos, extending to its mouth. All of the tributaries of this great stream above the Eskimo territory are also more or less peopled by Indians. The Yukon river basin therefore holds all the interior Alaskan Indians except a few (a small tribe called the Atnas) along the Copper river, which flows into the Pacific about midway between the ox's horns, of which we have spoken. There are something like a half-dozen different tribes of Indians along the Alaskan Yukon and its tributaries, the Tadoosh, near the British boundary; Senati's band, near old Fort Yukon; the Koyukuks, the Tananas, the Anviks, the Shagelooks, and a few others. These Yukon river Indians live almost wholly on fish, the salmon of several species predominating, great quantities of which are consumed in the summer and preserved for the winter.

As tribe after tribe is passed in ascending the stream, however, the fish diet is slowly invaded by that furnished by the game animals of the surrounding locality until by the time the British boundary is reached the summer diet alone is wholly fish, while that of winter is principally moose and caribou, with such few dried salmon as they have preserved through the summer and fall. The lower Yukon has a few white traders on it from the Alaska Comuercial Company—the one holding the Government fur seal lease—and to their stores the Indians come for miles to get powder and lead, tobacco and a little eating material, which they consider a rare luxury. Their country is well and even luxuriantly grassed, but the mosquitoes would make stock-raising out of the question, I think. It is destined to be a great salmon fishing and canning stream in the not far future, however, and when this time comes, if these Indians are as industrious as the T'linkits, they will profit by the invasion.

The interior Indians are not so belligerent or warlike as the T'linkits, but encounters occur nevertheless and some of them are bloody, while for decades and probably centuries the Eskimo and adjacent Indians have had occasional warlike disputes as to their boundaries.

They use birch bark canoes in their navigation, and are better conocists than the T'linkits, whose rough waters force them to build heavier and less graceful craft.

FREDERICK SCHWATKA.

Took Him at His Word.

Angry Landlord (to meek-looking boarder)—What do you mean, sir, by giving a ring to one of my dining-room girls?

Meek-Looking Boarder—Following your instructions, sir. You said if I wanted to be waited on I must ring the bell.

Asked Too Much.

Indignant Traveler to Hotel Clerk—What do you mean, you first-class idiot, by sending up ice-water every time I ring?

Cool Clerk—I didn't expect me to send up ice cream, do you?

The Landlord's Warning.

"Oh, blow not out the gas," I said,
"But take the window leap instead;
For then the jury'll be content
To make the verdict accident."

The Ship's "Dead Reckoning."

Finding the way at sea depends on two methods, each of which is theoretically complete in itself—dead reckoning and astronomical observation. As observation may be prevented by thick weather, the second method may fail throughout a voyage or during the critical parts of it when land is approached. Thus dead reckoning, on which in many cases the the most scientific captains may have to trust, must be considered first.

Dead reckoning (why called "dead" I do not know nor greatly care) depends on the determination hour by hour of the direction and velocity of the ship's motion, and the determination thence of her position after each day's various movements. If we know a ship's position at a given time, say at noon on July 1, and she sails or steams at a known rate in a determined direction for a certain time, an hour, say, we can calculate her position at the end of that hour, subject to the action of currents. Since the rate and direction of currents are mostly known we can take this particular cause of motion into account. Thus we can mark in on our chart the position of the ship at the end of the hour. So at the end of the next interval of time during which her course remains unchanged and so forth—till finally we determine her position at noon on July 2. [This is not necessarily or probably twenty-four hours from noon, July 1, as in the new position now attained there is different local time, earlier if the ship is west of her former position, later if she is east of it.] Going on in this way day after day, the ship's course can be charted in, and her position is known from day to day—or in other words, those who have her in charge thus find their way from port to port. Theoretically this is all right, practically there are difficulties. The circumstances which render "dead reckoning" an unsatisfactory method of navigation are unfortunately numerous. —Richard A. Proctor.

Cuban Surveillance Over Girls.

Probably no people are so rigorous in the care and surveillance of girls as the Spanish. The idea extends to women in many wise respects. In school, at play, in the social home gatherings, the boy and the girl are rigidly kept apart, or, if permitted each other's society, it is under the strictest espionage. A little girl cannot step outside her home without a protector. A maiden or young lady is never seen upon the street alone. Any woman thus seen is instantly known as a doubtful person or worse. If my nina goes to school a father, a brother or a mother accompanies. The airing is nearly always taken in a carriage. In it must be a responsible member of the family.

No young, unmarried woman may visit a friend, attend the theatre or be seen at a reception or a ball, unless her parents are with her. If she have a lover he must come to the house and pay his respects to her like a gentleman. His attentions are not secret, surreptitious, dangerous. His choice is known to his friends, to hers. It must be a clean business all around. Her proper privileges and his under this regime, I am inclined to think, are greater, not less. She goes as much, but the whole family, something as with the sensible German people, go along also. If the lover desire an engagement to the ball or opera with his senorita he must first propose at headquarters. Then her pleasure is sought. If she accord there are no misunderstandings in that family. If it be a ride on the Calle Ancha del Norte or the Calzade de la Reina, they are all again there. If it be a promenade on the Prado the whole family promenades, frequently both families. The lover himself, in short, in all these undertakings while treated with real dignity is much less an affair to be considered than other things.—Edgar L. Wakeman.

Attention to Minor Manners.

And to descend to the lowest thing about a gentleman, we should remember that his minor manners must be attended to; he does not swear or smoke in the presence of women, he does not eat his dinner in a hurry, he does not crumble his bread about, making it into pills; he does not eat his soup with a hissing sound, or tip the plate to get the last drop; he mends his table manners if they are bad, he dresses himself well if his means will allow; be he ever so poor he must be clean. If he commits any little error at the dinner table he must learn to be composed; he must be deaf and blind to the errors of others in society. But etiquette never means stiffness. The best bred people are the unconscious.

So sudden are the rises in American society that many a man has been invited to a dinner party to eat his dinner off the plate which he lately washed. A politician may rise from being a waiter to being president of the United States. And he is a better man and a better diner out, a better president, if, when he was a waiter, he had good manners and was obedient. "He also serves who only stands and waits," has a greater master than the one who pays him his wages. The noble old quotation can be read two ways. A man may thus be a gentleman at heart even in a condition of servitude. Many an old black Uncle Tom was a gentleman, but it would not have been proper to thus announce him to his master.—M. E. W Sherwood in Philadelphia Times.

The Aborigines of California.

After 119 years of association with white men in California, there is not now in our state one first rate farmer, mechanic or bookkeeper of pure aboriginal blood; not one merchant or owner of a large herd of cattle. Many Indians have been good workers for a few weeks or months at a time in vineyards, orchards, hop fields, grain fields and sheep shearing, but at the close of the season they have wasted their earnings in dissipation, and then lounged about in idleness until another period of higher wages would stimulate them to exertion. This mode of life among the men, the degraded character of the women, the squalor of their dwellings, and the frequency of thefts near their camps, render them very undesirable as neighbors.

There never has been a time since 1846 when an Indian disposed to work faithfully could not get regular and profitable employment; when he could not save enough in a year to pay for forty acres of land; and when after buying he could not be protected in its possession. Thousands of white men, after arriving in California without a dollar, became rich by toil and economy; with better opportunities, for he was here when the common laborer could get $10 or $20 a day, not one Indian has done so.—John S. Hittell in Overland Monthly.

A Stupid Mistake.

Customer (in restaurant)—A broiled spring chicken, waiter, and a small bottle, vintage '74.

Waiter—Yes sir. (Later)—Find everything right, sir?

Customer—No; you've made a mistake. You've brought me spring wine and a '74 vintage chicken.—New York Sun.

Democrats Ashamed of Their War Record

The policy of the Democratic party is to put the history of the war aside, and treat the whole subject as one which has no practical relation to our present political condition and interests. If it could have its way in the matter it would obliterate all the glories of that memorable contest, and nullify all the advantages that were obtained by the labors and sacrifices of the loyal people of the country. The attitude which it occupied as a party throughout the struggle was such that it cannot now claim any share in the credit of the victory; and its disposition, therefore, is to trivialize the significance of the conflict in every possible way. Under such circumstances, the Republicans are in duty bound to reiterate the facts and to insist that the war shall not be forgotten, nor its true meaning be misrepresented. That is the explanation and the justification of Gen. Harrison's constant references to the services of the Union soldiers. He feels no hostility toward the southern people, and has no desire to taunt or humiliate them; but he cannot afford by keeping silent to admit that the Democratic view of the war is reasonable or proper. He would be false both to his party and to himself if he should on any account omit to declare that the Union cause was wholly right and just, and to demand that the results of the Confederate surrender shall be faithfully respected and maintained. His candidacy implies an abiding recollection of those bloody and sorrowful years when the existence of the government was at stake; and as a sound and consistent patriot, he improves his opportunities to repeat the splendid story of Union courage, fortitude and success.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Monopolistic Lot.

The one and only mission of The New York Sun appears to be that of making the present administration and the Democratic leaders extremely weary. Its latest Machiavellian effort consists in printing a list of the names comprising the Democratic national committee, and supplementing the same with the proof that about 90 per cent. of them are high and mighty railway officials. It is understood that in the immediate vicinity of the White House Mr. Dana is invariably alluded to as "that bull in the china shop." —St. Paul Pioneer Press.

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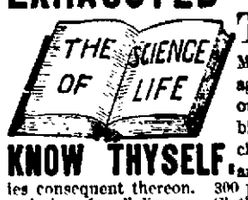

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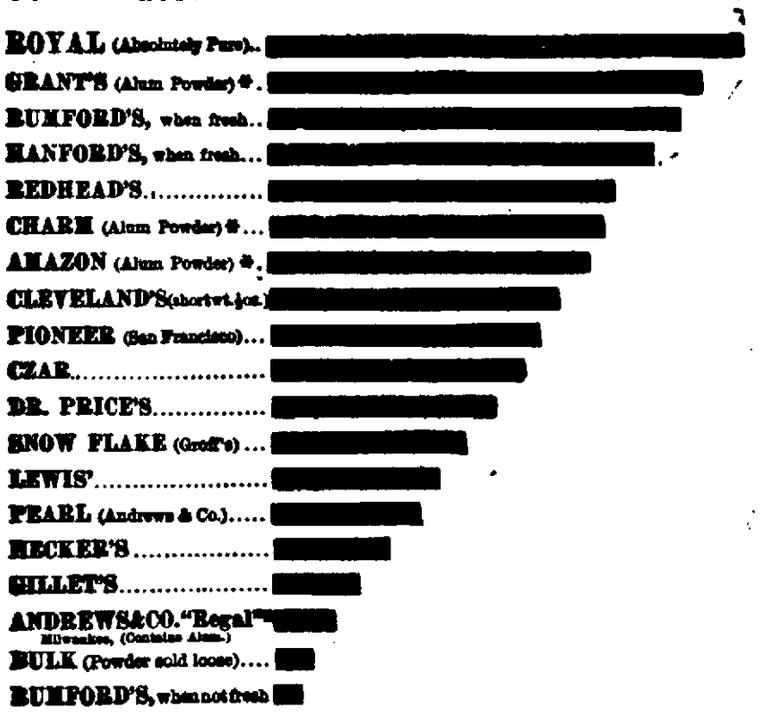
COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.



REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. LOVE, Ph.D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. "H. A. MOTT, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance. HENRY MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

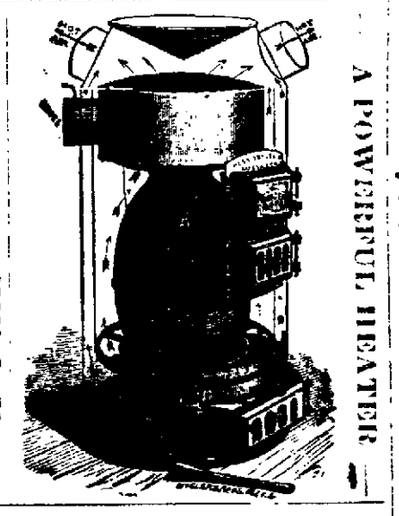
NOTE—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

10,000 Agents Wanted to Supply Fifty Million People with THE LIFE OF BEN. HARRISON BY THE AUTHOR OF BEN HUR.

General Lew Wallace, the life-long friend of Gen. Harrison, is writing the only authorized biography. "No man living could be competent."—Ex-Gov. Porter. Millions have read Ben Hur and want to read each of its author. Selling immensely. By mail, $2.0. Great money making book. Outfits 50 cents. JAS. MORRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.

BOOMER.



The Boomer Hot Air Furnace, we claim, is second to none. It is a powerful heater. Gas and smoke tight joints. Economical in fuel. with in proved

STEEL PLATE RADIATOR.

Sold for less money than any other furnace of same capacity.

Water box is fastened to water door so when door is open water can be poured in without any trouble.

Grate is shaking, and larger in diameter than bottom of fire pot. Warranted to give satisfaction, or money refunded.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., MANUFACTURERS. MASSILLON, OHIO.

Snyder & Schworm and Wm. Bowman Agents.

HARDWARE

S. A. Conrad & Co.

MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE

Consisting of a fine selection of

COACH TRIMMINGS,

SADDLERY,

CUTLERY

with a large stock of

Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks

Paints, Glass, etc.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Every Steamship

Brings us NEW Designs and Novelties in SKINS from our Foreign Agents.

The Reason Why We Sell

Fine Furs

Cheaper than other manufacturers can, is because we make more of them, and trade direct with the trappers.

Merchants are apt to recommending our Goods.

WALTER BUHL & CO.,

Manufacturing Furriers.

DETROIT, - MICH.

HOOKWAY & FOLTZ

Have in stock the largest line of

PIECE GOODS

Ever brought in this city, and on March 1st,

C. L. BIETZ,

Will conduct the cutting de partment.

James R. Dunn,

—Administrator of the—

Estate of Kent Jarvis,

—AND—

Dealer in Real Estate,

Offers for sale a long list of city property, etc., consisting of

Fine Business Property,
Well Located Residence Property,
And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots.

All for sale on the most Reasonable Terms

Will Build Houses

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scattered all over the city.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CHAPMAN.

Tally Evans and family stopped off on their way to Washington Territory, to visit relatives.

Young Daniel Edwards went to Canton last week, and had Dr. Fraunfelter take a part of his great toe off.

The Edwards brothers, Richard, Benjamin and Talley, have returned to their home after ten months' absence in Caperton, W. Va.

Keep your eye on our K. of L. picnic date. The committee has arranged for some excellent vocal music which will add greatly to the attractions.

The elocutionary, silver medal contest will be held in our school house on Friday evening of this week, and all the contestants are training themselves to the best.

J. M. Fiscus, of Dalton, spent a few hours in our village last Monday, sizing up the tactics used in a local option campaign. We're sorry, brother, we did not meet you, but call again for we hope to form your acquaintance.

The indigent soldiers of this township have been cut down to half portions without any explanation. They have had the second dose, and they are desirous of knowing if the reduction is general all over the county and the cause for it. Will some one please explain?

The Brookfield correspondent to THE INDEPENDENT "must be getting worse. We thought that our last remarks were sufficient" It seems our friend is not very sincere in local option when he says that he will wait until we make the first move, then he will come to the rescue. We are sorry, but time prevents us from acting as guardian to any of our friends, so for the present we are compelled to say good day.

Well, the local option election for Lawrence township is now a thing of the past. Very little, in fact no excitement was created in this precinct until after the polls closed when the Massillon Brewing Company treated the boys to thirty-six gallons of their Star beer. The "milk shake" on the hill took no part in the election whatever. They were asked for a rig to bring in "wet" votes, but refused and kept their horses in the stable. The votes in the precinct were expected to be about equally divided. As there was no fight made on the side of the "wets" there was 116 votes polled, 88 "wet" and 28 "dry," making a "wet" majority of 60. Canal Fulton precinct gave 6 majority for "dry" North Lawrence, where the "wets" were supposed to be well organized and in shape to make a hard fight, lost by 41 against them. This leaves the township "wet" by 13 majority, which is a close shave and unless the North Lawrence saloon keepers change their mode of conducting their saloons, next time Lawrence township, will be so "dry" that she will soon wither. So beware!

CANAL FULTON.

Mrs. H. Starbird and children, of New London, are spending the week with Mrs. I. M. Taggart.

Mr. John P. Murphy, wife and mother spent Sunday at Doylestown, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Dannemiller.

Rev. H. J. Becker is this week giving Fulton audiences the benefit of his travels in the Old World. The lectures are under the auspices of the G. A. R.

Rev. Father Vattman left Monday evening for Canton, to assist in the services held at St. John's church Tuesday morning, prior to the opening of the C. M. B. A. convention.

Fulton's quixotic base ball club is reconnoitering, the proceedings are strictly recondite, yet we learn that they are discouraged because Deacon White, of Detroit, said, "It takes years to make expert ball players, that amateurs are not easily molded into professionals." Of course, they are not yet amateurs, and their enthusiasm is greatly revived since Manager Andrews said, "It takes longer to make players out of amateurs than out of green men."

The tolling of Sts. Phillip and James' church bells Monday morning, was to many of our people the first sad tidings of the death of the dauntless hero, the noble General Sheridan, of whom the renowned and unprejudiced Talmage said, "In his small body was compressed a world of energy, bold to recklessness and gentle as a woman; he could be a whirlwind in the stirrup, or a calm summer breeze in the morning dew!" In the highest military position of the land, he lay down his life, not defiantly as some intimate they will do, though possessed with courage no one ever doubted. He does not want to enter the next world without preparation, but asked for the last offices of his religion

ELTON.

Mrs. Davie Thomas is circulating among her old friends at Youngstown.

Miss Anna Owens is visiting her brother Evan at Sherrodsville this week.

Miss Nettie Jokes was called to Brookfield by the serious illness of her mother.

The wood's meeting at Weimer's Hill took many of our young people Saturday.

Alfred Tielkas has accepted a position at Wadsworth as Prof. of foreign languages.

Madames Stansbury and Bretz were calling on their Elton friends Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Huston picniced with the U. B.'s at Camp Chippewa Thursday.

Mrs. R. W. Klingel and Miss Olive Warner spent several days at the Orrville camp meeting.

Mrs. Emma Boughman is lying very low with the most malignant type of typhoid fever.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Baughman will have a dime social at their home Saturday night for the benefit of the church.

Several ladies from the city spent a few pleasant days at the lovely country home of Mr. Robert Warwick, Mr. Jimmie coming down from the Forest City over Sunday.

Mr. Christ. Couts, the "boss" at the Elm Run mine from its beginning, will remove with his family to Massillon Thursday. Elton regrets their departure. Mac Mawee is the new boss.

A Pleasant party gathered around the board at Mr. Jacob McFarren's. Mrs. Twiley and daughter, of Findlay, Miss Shepley and Artie Bender. The latter was the guest of Master Curtis.

There is much petty thieving going on. George McFarren shut a young boy up in the granary last week, keeping him in "durance vile" until his friends came to his rescue. He did not get the apples.

Additional Local Matter.

A happy party of little folks may daily be seen riding behind the smallest imaginable little dapple pony, in a pretty little cart. They are the Traphagen children.

Mr. E. C. Merwin is enjoying a well deserved vacation in company with his wife and some half dozen friends at Turkeyfoot lake, where they are in camp for two weeks.

The Navarre Independent has ascertained that the Rev. B. F. Booth has been elected secretary of the missionary board of the United Brethren church, with headquarters at Dayton. Dr. Booth will not leave Massillon until after the annual conference in September. He is one of the ablest ministers in the conference, and it will be with deep regret that his congregation will give him up.

A letter from County Commissioner Laiblin may let a little light upon a subject decidedly interesting to west side people. The commissioners, so he writes, would like to push the new road from Erie street to the old Pigeon Run road right through, but it cannot well be done until more bridge bonds have been sold. The road has been ordered opened, and it will be no fault of the board if the bridges are not built and the whole job completed this fall.

SCHOOL ENUMERATION.

There are 3,325 School Children in Massillon.

The enumeration of youth of school age in Massillon was completed yesterday by John Ellis, whose painstaking work has been recorded for several successive years. The number of white youth between the ages of six and twenty-one years is: boys 1,659, girls 1,625. The number of colored youth between the ages of six and twenty-one years is: girls 25, boys 16, total 41. The total number of boys is therefore 1675, and of girls, 1,650 total 3,325. The whole number of youth between the ages of 16 and 21 years is 939.

The Gun Club Shoot.

The regular shoot of the Gun Club was held Friday. The members shot at twenty five single rises, and the following is the score:

F. A. Sharpnack	19
Geo. Dobson	15
C. L. McLain	18
G. F. Borden	13
L. Shauf	15
Gus Kryer	12
J. H. Hunt	19
J. Clutz	18
D. Reed	23
E. L. Arnold	19
W. Caldwell	16
F. A. Brown	17
Ph. Blumenschein	16

Mr. Reed secured the first medal and Mr. Arnold the second.

A Whole Family Cremated.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The family of Gustave Berb, numbering four persons, inclusive of himself, wife, daughter Lizzie, aged twelve years, and his mother-in-law were burned to death during a fire in the four-story brick tenement, No. 1028 Avenue A. The building was occupied by a number of families. The damage to the building is estimated at $5,000 to $8,000; insured. The effects of the tenants were completely burned in most cases. Their losses range from $500 to $1,000 each.

Bad Accidents Coincident.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Aug. 9.—Miss Maggie Stewart, a young lady living in the north part of the county, was thrown out of her buggy Tuesday, and her dress catching in a wheel she was dragged quite a distance and badly hurt. On the same day and near the same place her mother had a similar accident and was severely hurt.

Indications.

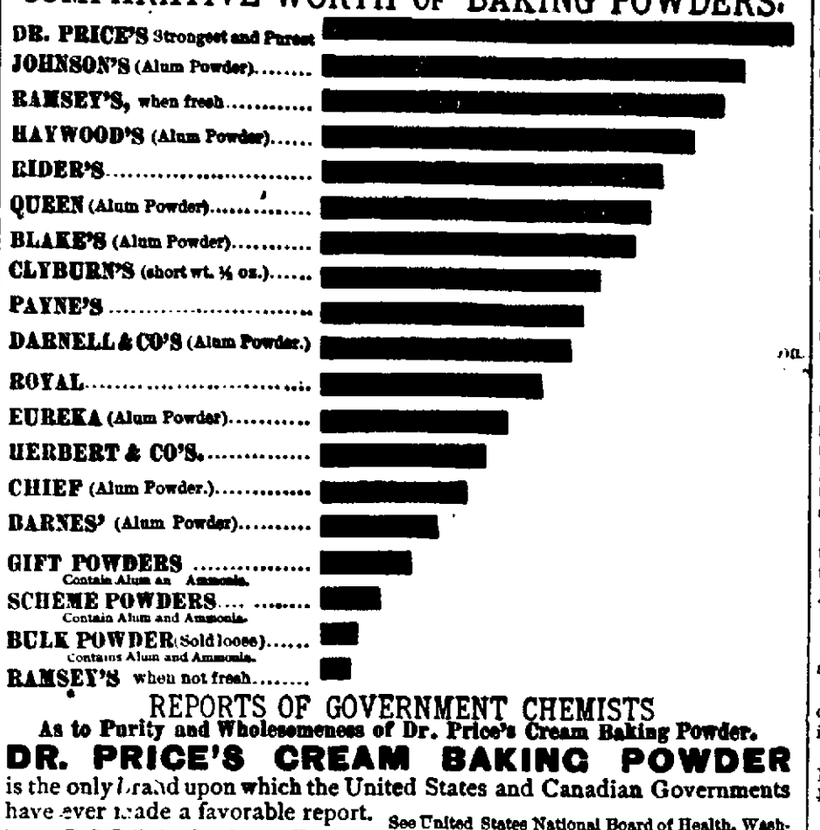
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Rain and local storms; slightly cooler; winds generally westerly.

Do you suffer from scrofula, salt rheum or other humors? Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. 100 doses one dollar.

The Western Reserve Normal College, of Wadsworth, will commence the fall session Tuesday, August 14. For particulars send for catalogue. Address
Y. B. EBERLY, A. M., Prin.

PINKERTON'S ORIENTAL COFFEE.

LATEST GOVERNMENT REPORT.
COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.



REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS
As to Purity and Wholesomeness of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
is the only brand upon which the United States and Canadian Governments have ever made a favorable report. See United States National Board of Health, Washington, D. C. Bulletin—Supplement No. 6, Page 38—See report to the COMMISSIONER OF INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, seat of Government, Canada, April 3rd, 1885.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
does not contain Ammonia, Lime, Alum or any adulterant.
R. S. G. PATON, Ph. D., Chemist for the United States Government.

The Cream of Tartar used in DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER is the strongest and free from all lime and other impurities. Prof. PETER COLLIER.
Chief Chemist for the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

No better proof of the purity, strength and healthfulness of DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER and DELICIOUS FLAVORING EXTRACTS can be offered than that they are recommended for general family use by the following Heads of the great Universities and Public Food Analysts of the United States and Canada:

Professors Doremus, Witthaus, and Bartley, of New York; White, of Georgia; Kedzie, of Michigan; Schaffner and Dettmer, of Missouri; Dwight, of Virginia; Babcock and Ordway, of Massachusetts; Howard, Bohlander, McKeown and Smith, of Ohio; Sabin, of Vermont; Austen and Wilbur, of New Jersey; Barker, of Pennsylvania; Collier, of Washington; Albrecht, of Louisiana; Everhart, of Texas; Hilgard, of California; Wheeler, Long, Delafontaine, Paton and Mariner, of Illinois; Smith, of Beloit College, Wisconsin; Heyes and Rice, Canada.

A SIMPLE TEST
Of the purity of baking powder is to mix in a tin cup two heaping teaspoonfuls of the Powder with three teaspoonfuls of cold water, place it over the fire, stirring constantly, allow it to boil thoroughly, or until the gas escapes freely; then smell; if adulterated the odor of Ammonia will be plainly perceived. The presence of Ammonia in most cases indicates that Alum is used, as nearly all the Alum of commerce contains Ammonia. Pure Baking Powder will not give the faintest Ammoniacal odor. Baking Powders composed principally of Starch, Alum, and terra alba, boil into a thick dirty paste.

Result of the Races at Saratoga—Other Sporting Notes.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The first race was for a purse of $350, for all ages, one mile. It was won by Elmira, Austrieana second and Prince Fortunatris third. Time 1:44 1-4.

The second race, for a purse of $300, for two-year-olds, distance five-eighths of a mile, was won by Minnie Palmer, with Tessa K second, and Navigator third. Time 1:03.

The third race, purse $450, for all ages, three sixteenth of a mile: Bessie June first, Boneta second, Bonnie S third. Time 2:04 1-2.

The fourth race, purse $300, six furlongs: King Crab first, Tambourette second, Delia third. Time 1:16.

Put Him to Sleep.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The. McGrath and Con. Donnigan, well known athletes, weighing respectively 155 and 160 pounds, fought twenty-nine desperate and damaging rounds, yesterday, in a blacksmith shop in Seventeenth street, for $50 a side and to settle old scores. Donnigan seemed to have a slight advantage for twenty-seven rounds, but then got wild and McGrath finished him in the twenty ninth with a right hander on the jaw that put him to sleep for ten minutes.

Sporting Notes.

Extra inning games are becoming fashionable.

Cherry Blossom, Mulligan, Lizzie B, Fonchette, Quotation and Moonstone were first in the Chicago races.

Winners at Monmouth Park Tuesday were Niagara, Ransom, Little Minck, Oriflame, Lucy H and Elphine.

Tom Lees, the Australian middle-weight, and Jimmy Carrol, of Boston, have been matched for a finish fight.

John Morrill has been deposed as manager of the Boston base ball club, and Frank Selee, manager of the Omaha's, will take his place.

Frank Murphy, who lately fought Jack Havlin to a draw, has challenged Ike Weir, the "Belfast Spider," for a fight to a finish.

Artie Latham has signed a contract to appear next winter in a comedy called "Fashions," under the management of Lew Simmons. He will be paid $4,000 for the season.

TUESDAY'S BASE BALL.—Cincinnati 4, Baltimore 3; Athletic 4, St Louis 5; Brooklyn 7, Louisville 0; Cleveland 1, Kansas City 2; Philadelphia 0, Chicago 5; Boston 6, Pittsburg 1; Washington 10, Detroit 0; New York 6, Indianapolis 2.

The American Association has determined to reduce the admission price to twenty five cents after August 25. The old guarantee system has also been readopted, and the visiting club will receive $200 per game. The Brooklyn-Kansas City muddle is still unsettled.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Markets for August 8.

NEW YORK.—Money 1½ per cent. Exchange steady; Government steady.

Currency sixes, 120 bid; four coupons, 127½ bid; fours-and-a-half, 107½ bid.

There was a spurt of activity in the stock market at the opening this morning, but the dealings soon settled down to a fairly active business, which was quite evenly distributed over the leading stocks, though St. Paul, Lake Shore, Western Union, Reading and New England were most prominent. First prices, as compared with last evening's closing figures, were about steady, being either unchanged or but slight fractions different either way. The subsequent trading failed to develop any special feature of interest, however, the movements in the list being confined without exception to small fractions only.

Bur. & Quincy	115¼	Michigan Cent	85¾
Central Pacific	36	Missouri Pacific	80¾
C., C. & I.	58¾	N. Y. Central	107¾
Del. & Hudson	116	Northwestern	118¾
Del., Lack. & W.	136½	Ohio & Miss.	23¾
Illinois Central	121	Pacific Mail	38
Lake Shore	90⅞	St. Paul	93¼
Louisville & Nash	61¾	Western Union	83¾

Cincinnati.

WHEAT—No. 3, red, 79c; old, 83c; No. 2 red, new, 82@83c.

CORN—No. 3, mixed, 46c; No. 2, mixed, 48½@49c.

WOOL—Unwashed fine merino, 16@17c; one-fourth blood combing, 20@21c; medium delaine and combing, 21@22c; braid, 18@19c; medium combing 21@22c; fleece washed, fine merino, X and XX, 25@28c; medium clothing, 24@25c; delaine fleece, 26@27c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $17 50@18 00, No. 2, $16 00@17 00; mixed, $13 50@15 00; prairie, $10 50@11 50; wheat, oats and rye straw, $6 50@7 00.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $3 75@4 25; fair, $3 50@3 50; common, $2 00@3 25; stockers and feeders, $2 25@4 25; yearlings and calves, $2 00@3 00.

HOGS—Select butchers, $5 60@5 70; fair to good packing, $5 25@5 60; fair to good light, $5 20@5 50; common, $5 25@5 10; culls, $3 00@4 00.

SHEEP—Common to fair, $2 00@3 25; good to choice, $4 75@4 50.

LAMBS—$5 00@7 00.

The liver and kidneys must be kept in good condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a great remedy for regulating these organs.

Stamping and Embroidery

"Yes, Lizzie, I like to do fancy work but I haven't felt like trying that pattern—or anything else—for a week. These awful 'dragging-down' pains are just killing me" "I know how you feel, and I can tell you where to look for relief. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a certain cure for all those peculiar weaknesses and distressin ailments.. Why! it even cured me of prolapsus, and many of my lady friends have been cured of various grave maladies peculiar to our sex by this wonderful medicine" It is the only medicine sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. Read guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's Opinion of the Cincinnati Centennial.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9.—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage and F. DeWitt Talmage, his son, are in the city and stopping at the Grand hotel. The forenoon was spent by the distinguished preacher and his son in visiting the centennial.

Rev. Talmage is on his way to the Piedmont Chautauqua, near Atlanta, Ga., where he lectures to morrow evening. On his return he will stop at the Urbana, O., camp and preach twice on Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

After returning from the centennial he expressed himself as follows:

"The Cincinnati centennial is indeed a great exhibition. Certainly it ranks next to the one at Philadelphia in importance. What impressed me most as I stood in the midst of that marvelous display to-day was the immense amount of brain work it represented. Not a wheel that turns there but that first turned in some man's brain; not a masterly artistic creation but first existed in the human brain.

"Many brains have ached to distraction, doubtless have been driven almost to the verge of insanity through the labor that has resulted in those smoothly revolving wheels and beautiful designs.

"The clergyman, the doctor, the lawyer, the mechanic who visits that place must realize that his department is but one very small room in the great building of industry."

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes formore than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest, purest, and most healthful. Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, lime or alum. Sold only in cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS

Indications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Local rains, followed by fair cooler weather; winds becoming northerly.

How the Indians Stand.

PIERRE, Dak., Aug. 6.—To determine if possible, how the Indians on the Cheyenne agency stand on the Sioux treaty, Agent McChesney on last ration day ordered his clerk to interview twenty-five Indians at at random as to their preference in the matter. Of these nineteen were outspoken in favor of signing the treaty, three were undecided, and three were firmly opposed to it. Upon explaining fully the provisions of the bill, the three who were undecided expressed a willingness to sign, but the remaining trio still held out. The agent thinks there will be no trouble in getting the Indians at Cheyenne to sign.

Attempts to Form a Flour Trust.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—It was learned to-day that circulars have been issued by Alexander H. Smith, secretary of the St. Louis Millers' Association, calling a meeting of millers of the winter wheat states for the purpose of forming a flour trust. August 31 is the date set for the meeting. The circular has been kept a profound secret until to-day and the promoters of the project are not a little angry over its gaining publicity.

"Uncle" John Robinson Dead.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 6.—John Robinson the veteran showman, died at his home, corner of Seventh and College, at 8 a. m., surrounded by his family. He was unconscious in his dying moments. The disease to which he succumbed at last was dropsy. The news of his death will be received with regret all over the world, for he had a world-wide reputation as a showman.

Interstate Commerce Decision.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 6.—The interstate commerce commission has rendered its decision on complaint of the Kentucky & Indiana Bridge Company against the Louisville & Nashville Railway Company. The commission holds that the complainant is a common carrier and the defendant is bound to give it equal facilities for interchange of traffic with others.

SPECIAL ATTENTION
GIVEN TO FITTING
SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES
In Gold, Steel, Bronze, Nickel and Celluloid Frames, at
C. F. Von Kanel's Jewelry Store,
No. 5 West Main Street.

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Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the 11th day of August, A. D., 1888, upon the premises, the following described real estate, situated in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, to-wit: Part of the west half of the north-east quarter of section thirteen (13), township twelve (12), of range ten (10), in said Stark county, Ohio, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone at the northwest corner of said quarter section and running thence south 86°; east twenty chains and 37½ links to a stone; thence south 3° 30'; west, twenty-five chains and 39 links to an iron pin in the center of the road; thence south 63° 35'; west, fifteen chains and 18 links to an iron pin in the center of the road; thence south 68° 45'; west, seven chains and 87½ links to an iron pin in the center of the road, and the west line of said quarter section; thence north 1°; east, thirty-six chains and forty-nine links to the place of beginning, containing 63.70 acres, be the same more or less, and subject to the easements of all legal highways, and also subject to a certain lease of coal underlying the above described premises, made by Jonathen Miller's heirs to John G. Warwick and R. R. Rhodes, on the 14th day of June, 1879, and recorded in the records of Stark county, March 26th, 1880, and recorded in volume 3, pages 72, 73 and 74 of Stark county lease records.

Appraised at $8,281.00. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

Also the following described real estate, to-wit: All of original lot No. 73, as shown by the original and old numbering, and now known as No. 542 by by the new numbering, in the city of Massillon, Stark county, Ohio.

Appraised at $3,000.00. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock a. m.

All of said real estate will be sold free of the dower interests of Mrs. Margaret B. Wendling, widow of Jacob B. Wendling, deceased.

Terms of sale: One-third in hand, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from the day of sale, with interest; the payments to be secured by mortgage upon the premises sold.

JOHN R. WALTER,
Administrator of Jacob B. Wendling, deceased.
WM. MCMILLAN, Attorney for Administrator.

Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as executrix of the last will and testament of John F. Taylor, late of Stark county.

SARAH E. TAYLOR,
July 24, 1888. Executrix

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Catharine Migert, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

JACOB REINOEHL,
Administrator.
Dated the 16th day of July, 1888.

Electric Bell Hanging Made Easy.
A complete outfit with full direction, for $2.50. Agents wanted, send for price list. Address, W. V. Taylor, Allegheny, Pa.

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BOYS, ATTENTION! LOOK!
A SPLENDID
DOUBLE SWINGING
CAMPAIGN TORCH,
All ready for the stick, for only 15 cents, and two 2c. stamps. Send for one at once to
R. WALLIS, 501 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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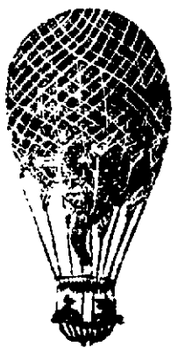
BALLOON



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Price per pound.....20 Cents.
Price per half pound.....10 Cents
Price per quarter pound.....5 Cents

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Wagons, Carriages, Carts, Buckboards,
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